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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,352—NEW SERIES.

BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1898.

ESTABLISHED 1818

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VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	12th Aug. 1898.

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MELBOURNE	4,080	Duchateau	30th Aug. 1898.
SALAZIE	4,255	X	27th Sep., 1898.

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Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
INDUS	6,000	Vaquier	28th July.

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S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 14th July, 1898.

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S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 29th July, calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoabay and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In Bottles, As. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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CAMPHOR COUGH BALSAM.—As a Preventive and Curative Agent, in all cases of Cough, Cold, Asthma, Bronchitis, Chronic Catarrh and Throat or Chest Affections.—FERNANDES and Co., Consulting Family Chemists, 30, Medows Street, Fort.

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£2,000,000 Proposals were received by the STANDARD in 1897 and Policies for over £1,800,000 were issued. Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

VOICE from Madras, C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy to Rajah Veneegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . . Batliwala's and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera, as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE of landed property at Banian Road, advertised to be sold THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 8th instant, by Veera and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor. Hajee Tyeb Hajee Joonas, has been POSTPONED until further order.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, 8th July, 1898.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON IN AHMEDABAD STREET, OPPOSITE THE VICTORIA DOCK.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 8th instant, at 12 p.m., precisely, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction in Ahmedabad Street on account of the Insurance Offices concerned.—

A large quantity of cotton in full-pressed bales as well as loose damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SUNDAY, the 10th instant, at 11 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Jacob's Circle, H. H. Aga Khan's building, the handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture by Wimbridge, Roberts and others, glassware, crockery and platedware, harmonium, musical box, Persian carpets, lamps, ice-box, oil-paintings, bicycle, table ornaments, almiras, badsteads, etc., the property of Mrs. SUMMERS.

The property is on view.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p.m., the effects of the late Mr. Mottabhai Gunput, consisting of iron safe, cupboard, copper and brass utensils, silver articles, wearing apparel, books, etc.

The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

ON MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

House hold furniture, consisting of writing table, sofas, easy chairs, dressing and washhand tables, cupboard, almyra, &c.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Manockjee Dadabhoy and Co., ex s. s. Drachenfels.—

J A L 910-15—6 cases each 50 dozen Johann Maria Farina's eau-de-cologne, gilt label.

916-19—4 cases each 50 dozen eau-de-cologne, signature label.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong-built office shigram.
1 serviceable glass-fronted, brougham.
1 second-hand victoria.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF GREY WHITE PIECE-GOODS.

On MONDAY next, the 11th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Gordhundas Ruttonsey—

48 cases 38 in. by 40 yds. white shirtings, B O 3
10 cases 32 in. by 40 yds. white shirtings D O O 1
11 bals 27 in by 40 yds, grey drill 6000
4 cases white mulls No. 13
1 case silk bordered dhoties

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT CANDEWADY.

On TUESDAY, the 12th inst, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Annandibai, widow of Sewram Saryajee, Kamalnath Sewram, and Luxmibai widow of Narayen Sewram, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 16th day of July, 1888, the following property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuagetenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Candewady, fronting on the west side of the said Candewady Lane or Cross Road, in the sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 300 square yards or thereabouts which include the small piece ro parcel of land lying on the north side of the said dwelling-house, now standing in the name of the said Sewram Suryajee, in the books of the Collector of Bombay under No. 61, and bounded on the east by the cart of Bapoo Narcandy, on the west by the said Candewady Cross Lane, on the north by the property of Luxuman Babsia Dhoome, and on the south by the property of Narayen Bhasker Josey, and registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under No. 61, new Nos. 561, 573, new Survey No. 7510, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 103 Ward No. 804, Street No. 15 and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the said Sewarm Suryajee, and now in the occupation of the said Anandibai, widow, and her tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may to made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE PEARL AND GOLD ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., the undermentioned pearl and gold ornaments, belonging to the estate of Mr. Vussonjee Purshotum:

Pearl necklaces, raifuls, bangles, nose-ring, earstuds and kuddas, diamond ear and nose studs, gold bracelets, bangles, armlets, sanklas, necklaces, chains, &c.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 8th July, 1898.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc,

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 strong glass fronted miniature brougham in good order.
1 handsome strong victoria, in very good order.
1 second-hand strong palanquin office shigram.
1 shigram with waler mare and harness.
1 chestnut Arab, 14 hands, quiet in harness.

A complete carriage electric light lamp, plant quite new, recenly received from England.

The property of the late Mr. H. STEUART—
1 strong dog-cart in good order.
1 set of brass mounted single harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BHENDY BAZAAR.

On TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Messrs. Tribhowandas Varjeewandas and Jugmohandas Varjeewandas, the executors of the late Mr. Vurjeewandas Madhowdas, the mortgagee, and on account and risk of the mortgagors, Cursondas Shamjee and Narrondas Shamjee, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuages, tenements, chawls, or range of buildings thereon, situate at Bhendy bazaar, or Moombadevi Street and Parel Road, in the Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement four hundred and thirty-five square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 57, 53 and 59, and new Nos. 7379, 7381, old Survey No. 1560, and 1560 and 1562 and new Survey Nos. 1028, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward No.—and Street No. 160, 162, 161 and 166, and are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towads the east by the said Parel Road, on or towards the west by the property of Esmail Chaura, on or towards the north by the property of Shriput Kutchra, and on or towards the south by Pydhownee 2nd Row, and which said premises were formerly and are now occupied by the said Cursondas Shamjee and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Muljee and Raghowjee, Solicitors, at their office, Hornby Row, Fort, or to the undersigned,

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 8th July, 1898.

NOTICE.

IT is in CONTEMPLATION to SELL His Highness the Maharaja Gaikwad's Sugar Manufacturing and Refining Factory with a distillery attached to it at Ghandevi, District Nowsari. Intending purchasers are requested to make their offers, showing clearly the amount for, and the conditions under which they intend, to buy, to the undersigned on or before the 5th of August, 1898.

It is optional with the Sirkar to accept any of the offers or to reject them altogether.

For further particulars apply to—

माधवराव रामचंद्र फडणीस.
i.e. MADHAVARAO RAMCHUNDRA, Fadnis,
Baroda State.
B. N. KALE,
Assistant Fadnis.
Baroda, Fadnis Office, 20th June, 1898.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"91, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh.
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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "[illegible] up," and valueless.

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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA which ever requred, and see that you get them, as unprincipal wondors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA and Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirasing.

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 80,00,000
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Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same for conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. BLUM,
Acting Manager.

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, (LIMITED.)
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—
London—12, King William Street, E.C.
H. A. HERBERT, Manager.
Bombay—C. E. BERESFORD, Manager.
Calcutta—REGD. MURRAY, Manager.
Rangoon—R. F. STRACHAN, Acting Manager.
Kurrachee—O. M. BARNES, Ag. Manager.
Rawulpindi—Murree—W. MOIR, Manager.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST	,, 15,35,485

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER:

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at 5 per cent. per annum for 9 and 12 months.

THE BANK will also at the HEAD OFFICE or any of its BRANCHES in India transfer sums for deposit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon all marketable Securities, BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,
C. E. BERESFORD,
Manager Bombay Branch.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£230,000

HEAD OFFICE:
67, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 5 per cent interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

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BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER, (B), V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

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INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

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R. PATERSON BROWN,
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FOUNDED 1805.
THE OLDEST SCOTTISH INSURANCE OFFICE.
HEAD OFFICE: 19, George Street, Edinburgh.
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Agents in Bombay.
23, Apollo Street.

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ESTABLISHED 1848.

CHIEF OFFICE:
ST. MILDRED'S HOUSE, POULTRY,
LONDON, E. C.

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Liberal Terms given to Agents who can and will do effective work for the Society.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS, BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPIAL	,, 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND	,, 6,660,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK The UNION BANK of LONDON, THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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T. KAWASHIMA,
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Hornby Road.

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MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.

Twelve Months.......................Rs. 2
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Third do. .... ,, 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions..........As. 2 per

but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpariel, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion.....................As. 8 per line.
Second do. .... ,, 4½ ,,
Third do. .... ,, 2 ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted of Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

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No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

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WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

APPLY EARLY ! ! !

A Beautifully Colored 14 × 10

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OF

H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS

will be given away GRATIS to

every purchaser of a Bottle

of any one of

JAMES WATSON & CO.'S

Glenlivet, Glenlivet × × ×, A I Club

WHISKEY

By all Wine Merchants.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD

CULTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN

JOHN JAMESON

& SONS' (DUBLIN)

"OWN CASED" VERY OLD BLACK-BOTTLE

WHISKEY.

Please see you get it with

METAL CAPSULES { BLUE ......One Star. PINK ......Two Stars. GOLD......Three Stars

OF ALL DEALER

old Export Bottling Agents to J. J. & S.:—

THE NIGHT OF THE GODS.

BY JOHN O'NEILL.

NOW PUBLISHED.

IN TWO VOLUMES, WITH INDEX.

THIS work, embodying a vast amount of accurately recorded Folk Lore, Myths and Symbols, and giving especial prominence to the Mythology of India and the Further East is now complete in Two Volumes.

The NIGHT of the GODS forms an unrivalled collection of the Primitive Beliefs of the Aryan, the Yellow, the Red and the Black Races and the Origins of World Myths, collated and focussed by an accomplished scholar and man of letters.

The price of the complete work is £2-12-6.

To be had from the publisher, DAVID NUTT, 270-271 STRAND, LONDON, E.C., or orders can be registered by the MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette" office, Fort, Bombay.

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PROFESSOR GUSTAV SCHLEGEL, in Toung Pao, 1893.

"The work, whatever the individual reader may think of its conclusions abounds in ingenious and learned observations; a large body of material and many bibliographical references are brought together which any student of mythology will peruse with profit. . . . Irrespective of theory, the value of which will be generally allowed to the ingenious work of Mr. O'Neill consists especially in the suggestive material brought together, which will make it interesting to all students of mythology."—Journal of American Folk Lord. October—December, 1894.

"Having myself worked upon similar bases in my 'History of the Chinese Secret Societies,' and in my 'Uranographie Chinoise,' I am perhaps allowed to be a competent judge with respect to the immense lore brought to bear upon the subject by Mr. O'Neill, whose book will prove to be a new starting point in the investigation of religious myths."

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 28m. Sun sets, 6h. 41m. High water, 1-25m., 1-56a. Low water, 7-12m., 8-14a. Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-45 p.m.

LECTURE.—This evening at 6 p.m. specially for Indian Students, in the Young Mens, Christian Association Room, Grant Road, by Frank Anderson, B. A. Subject :—" Worship."

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The Total number of patients treated during the month of June, 2,227, Daily average 74, Total of new admissions 1,117, Parsis 83, Hindus 222, Other castes 63. Number of Children Vaccinated 113.

FALL OFF A SWINGING COT.—Mahomed Tajbhoy, a Borah boy, aged four years, residing with his parents at Doctor's Street, was on Wednesday evening conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, suffering from a fractured leg, sustained by his having accidentally fallen out of a swinging cot in his house.

REPORTED THEFT OF WEARING APPAREL.—Shamrao Hurri, residing at Thakoredwar Road, has reported to the Police, that during his absence from home, for half an hour on Wednesday night, some one entered his room, which he had left, open and carried away five pieces of wearing apparel of the aggregate value of Rs. 45-8.

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS.—The Students of the Elphinstone College Quarters presented Mr. Nanabhai Bhiwandiwala, with an address, on his being elected to represent the interest of the students in the Elphinstone College Debating Union. Mr. Nanabhai, says a correspondent is known to be a graceful writer in English, and the students have hit upon the right man in doing him this honour.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-45 p.m., (weather permitting) :—

March	Under the Double Eagle	Wagner
Hungarian Mazurka	La Tzigane	Ganne
Selection	Plantation Songs & American Melodies	Kappey
Valse	La Reine des Coeurs	Waldteufel
Selection	La Traviata	Verdi
Galop	Poltergeister	Faust

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

NOTES FROM AHMEDABAD.—Sometime ago, Mr. Jiwanlal Varajrai Desai, Bar-at-Law, filed a suit in the District Court, against the Ahmedabad Municipality for a re-count of votes in the General Ward election, which took place in March last. In his plaint Mr. Jiwanlal urged that illegal and objectional votes were admitted on behalf of the two successful candidates for the same Ward. Together with Mr. Jiwanlal, the other two candidates were Messrs. Ramanbhai Mahipatram and Chinubhai Madhavlal. The plaint contained the following objections against the two candidates. That the votes of the employes of the Bechardas Spinning and Weaving Mill ought not to have been counted in favour of the defendants, as it is not a registered company according to the provisions of the District Municipal Act ; that the votes of persons receiving daily wages ought not to have been admitted, unless they obtained a selary of Rs.30 or upwards per month ; that persons getting a bonus together with a small salary ought not to be treated as voters; and lastly, that the votes of illeterate persons ought to be held invalid, if the marks by such persons are no endorsed by the polling-officer. The learned judge decided all the points in favour of the plaintiff except the last, in which it was ruled that the signature of the polling officer on the voting paper supplies the defect of a special endorsement by the polling-officer. At the filing of the plaint, the plaintiff fell short of 60 votes on the whole, while on a re-count in the Court, Mr. Jiwanlal had 511 votes in all with the following result: Mr. Ramanbhai 571, Mr. Chinubhai 559 and Mr. Jiwanlal 551. The suit of the plaintiff was, therefore, dismissed with costs. Mr. M. P. Modi, Bar-at-Law, appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. L. M. Wadia, Bar-at-Law, for the defendants. The Ahmedabad High School was closed yesterday in memory of its late Head Master, Mr. Hormasji Kerbadji Bharucha, who died in Bombay last Monday. The deceased was ailing with the cancer of the throat for sometime and therefore went to Bombay for medical treatment. Mr. Bharucha was an old graduate of the Bombay University and was considered a good teacher of mathematics and science, the former being his voluntary subject in the B. A. examination. The last appointment that Mr. Bharucha, held was that of Head Master of Nariad High School. The annual general meeting of the members of the Hemabhai Institute will be held in the library hall at 5 p.m. on Wednesday next, to adopt the report of the last year and to appoint a managing meeting for the next year. Mr. M C. Gibb has consented to preside on the occasion. Mr. P. J. Mead is appointed acting Collector in place of Mr. Gibb, who is going on leave for 3 months to England. Mr. E. H. Leggatt, will act as District Judge here in place of Mr. Fry, who will relinquish charge on the 15th inst.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE STRACHEY.)

A RULE FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT.

HIRALAL JAMNADAS VS. GOVERDHUNDAS SITTARAM AND OTHERS.

ON the application of one of the defendants in this case, a rule *nisi* was issued for contempt of court on the 18th April last, calling upon Mr.L.A.Watkins, the receiver appointed in the suit, and Mr. James Peace, his attorney, to show cause why writs should not issue for contempt of court in not obeying the judge's order, made on the 10th April 1895, to the effect that the receiver should deposit the nett proceeds of sale, when realised, in the Bank of Bombay, and that the amount of such deposit should be held subject to further orders of the court. Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Mr. Peace, who was present in court, appeared to show cause against the rule ; Mr. Watkins appeared in person ; while the Hon. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Maneklal, Damoder, and Jamsetji, appeared to support the rule on behalf of the defendant.

At the adjourned hearing yesterday, Mr. Kirkpatrick read portions of the correspondence that passed between Mr. Peace and Mr. Watkins, while the latter was in England. The learned counsel said the letters were all consistent with the position taken up by Mr. Peace, as stated in his affidavit.

His Lordship : I rather think that the letters betray a sort of nervous apprehension on the part of Mr. Peace in the whole of the correspondence.

In a letter dated 19th September, 1895, Mr. Peace wrote to Mr. Watkins among other things, I have not by any means overlooked the importance of the question, or the points which may be raised, about the non-payment into court. It is a serious matter, and there are many other matters, all very serious indeed. Now, as to this payment into cour, don't forget that the applicant, who obtained the order in April, 1895, wholly retired from the suit soon after. Also don't forget that a decree was passed containing a clause that you pay, out of the monies in your hands, so far as the same will extend, all costs, &c. Is this decree a dead letter or not? Monies in your hands, and monies in the Bank in your name, are pretty much alike.] These are monies held under the first order "subject to the further order of the court"; and then comes the decree which directs you to pay, &c., so far as funds will extend. Now, these matters are of importance. You may, and I think have, overlooked them, but still it is a matter quite calling upon us for the most serious consideration.

In a letter dated 24th October, 1895, Mr. Peace wrote to Mr. Watkins among other things :—" I am glad you have decided to come, and I do hope a united effort will pull everything through satisfactorily. I have no fear of the result so far as suit 500-74 is concerned. The rest I must leave to you, as it is only on rare and intermittent occasions that other matters are brought to my notice. I purposely avoided a final settlement with the National Bank in order to see if I could get any attention to that matter from you. The Bank has sent me two notices within the last few days to settle up, so that as you do nothing and make no suggestion, I must now do so, and when you come you must be prepared with the amount to make up the payment to the Bank and also the amount I have paid on your authority to Ramchandra.

In a letter dated Malabar, 20th November, 1895., Mr. Watkins wrote to Mr. Peace :— Having received from Mr. "Limjee" a wire with the word "refused" in answer to my letter to him to let me know the Chief Justice's decision on the pension application, I have consulted a friend who is willing to assist me as far as lies in his power, in so arranging matters, that eventually I may get my pension ; and I have accordingly applied for five months, leave without pay. . . . At the same time you cannot, and ought not, to expect me to bear the whole brunt of your default in not paying in even the small balance mentioned in one of my letters as being in your hands after payment, as you led me to believe, of the whole of the National Bank's claim, and over which balance you claimed no sort of lien, and had no right to retain. Besides the balance in your hands, which ought to have been paid into the Bank, or held to the credit of the estate, was Rs. 4,500. . . . It would not be fair for me to pay out of my own monies the amount you ought to have paid in when the remittance was made to you of Rs. 8,355 ; because had you paid it at the proper time, my application for pension would have been granted, and I should then have been in a position to pay off the National Bank claim and to have squared any account between ourselves. I acted to a great extent on your advice to keep away from Bombay for a time., and now you seem to think it would be better for me to return to Bombay if I bring Rs. 6,000 to cover the deficiency for which, to a great extent, you are to blame, or at least to the extent of being the cause of the present imbroglio. I doubt whether our now paying into court even Rs. 6,000 would, without some explanation as to my having remitted to you Rs. 8,355, save me from losing my pension, whereas by explaining it, I may be exonerated from any actual misappropriation of the money, and so not have to bear the penalty I should have had to bear, had I not remitted it to you, or had failed to pay it in myself, I hope, therefore, you will see your way to pay over to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, or into court, so much of the Rs. 8,355 as ought to be paid in by you, so as to satisfy the parties interested, or the court, so that the whole matter may be smoothed down without detriment to my application for pension or your own interest as a solicitor of the court.

Mr. Kirkpatrick after the reading of the documents submitted that there had been no contempt whatever on the part of Mr. Peace. In conection with the suits mentioned, Mr. Peace had acted under the orders of the court, and no *mala fides* whatver had been brought home to him. Mr. Watkins now wanted to exonerate himself in order to get his pension, and to leave Mr. Peace out in the cold altogether.

At this stage the court adjourned.

THE LATE DRS. BUHLER AND ATMARAM.

A MEETING of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, was held yesterday afternoon, in the Town Hall, to refer to the loss through the death of Dr. G. Buhlar of Vienna and Dr. Atmaram Pandurang in Bombay, members of the Society ; Professor P. Peterson presided.

The president in referring to Dr. Buhlar said, that ever since that scholar left India in 1880, he had kept up his connection with the Society, and that his name would always stand high in the list of the scholars in whose connection with itself the Society took a great pride. Dr. Buhlar's loss, was the loss of the whole world of the Oriental learning, or, to be more precise, of that great branch of it which was concerned with India or with things Indian. He spent seventeen of the best years of his life in India. He came in India in 1863, in the twenty sixth years of his age, and left it in 1880, still in the prime of life and vigour. When he went to Vienna his influence grew with his years and was at its height when the end came so quickly and so tragically. In that capacity his loss was irreparable. He had left no scholar behind him, who could in the same way and to the same extent that he did interpret the east to the west and the west to the east, and stimulate the energies of each. When he came to Bombay he was the first holder of the then newly established chair of the Oriental Languages in the Elphinstone College, in 1863. He was the son of the Lutheran Pastor of Vorstell, near Nienburg, in Hanover. In 1855 at the age of 15 he entered the famous University of Gottingen. Benfey was his teacher in Sanskrit there and Benfey always regarded him as his most destinguished pupil. After taking his degree at Gottingen in 1858, he spent three years in Paris, London and Oxford, devoting himself to the study of the great collection of Sanskrit manuscripts in all three places. In October 1862, Buhler who had at that time some temporary employment in connection with the Royal Library at Windsor, received the offer of the Bombay employment, eagerly accepted it and began his Indian career in the spring of the following year. In the very next year he began, in conjunction with the Society's late president, Sir Reymond West, the labours on that standard work on Hindu Law, best known under the style of " West and Buhler." With Dr. Kilborn, he founded the Bombay Sanskrit Series—an undertaking which numbered now no less than fifty six editions of the Sanskrit classics, edited in a uniform critical method by European and Native scholars. In 1868, the government of India scarched for Sanskrit manuscripts, was instituted, largely at Dr. Buhler's instigation. In 1869 Dr. Buhler was appointed Educational Inspector of the Northern Division. He threw himself into the work proper to that appointment, with an energy, that could have exhausted the strength of an ordinary man He organised education in the Gujarat, in illustration of which, it might be stated that when he took that office, there were 730 schools with 47,000 scholars and that when he laid it down, the respective numbers had rison to 1,7.63 and 1,01,970. But in the midst of all the engrossing claims of his office-work, his zeal energy in collecting manuscripts, deciphering inscrpitions and editing classics never for a moment flagged. He did the work of two man and did it as few two " men" could have done it. He threw a flood of light on the most remote history of this country by his work on inscription—particularly the great Asoka Inscriptions. Probably the greatest singh loss, that had been sustained by his 'untimely removal was that they should never have the volume on the ancient History of India, which it was his intention to contribute to the Indo-Aryan Encyclopœdia he had left half-done. He began that great undertaking some six years ago and was easily able to associate with himself in it, some thirty of the most eminent of living scholars in Europe, India and America. Dr. Buhler held the rich stores of knowledge he had with pains amassed, as freely at the desposal of the Sanskrit world, as at his own. He was entirely without the scholar's jealousy. He was as eager to help another's work as to get on with his own. He was full of encourage ment for the beginner to whom a little encouragement often ment so much. In conclusion professor Peterson moved that the society placed on record its since of the loss it had sustained, in common with the cause of Sanskrit study every where, by the death of its late member Dr. J. G. Buhler and desired that a copy of the resolution be forwarded, with an expressoon of its heartfelt condolence to his widpw and son.

Mr. K. R. Kama seconded the resolution. The Rev. J. E. Abbott having spoken of the sympathetic kindness with Dr. Buhler had helped him and his fellow students in their study at Vienna, Mr. Bodas snpported the resolution, which was unanimously carried.

The Hon. Mr. Chandavarkar moved that the society placed on record its sense of the loss it had incurred in the death of one of its members, Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, who was also a member of the committee for a number of years, and desired that a copy of the resolution with a letter of condolence, should be sent to the members of his family. Mr. Chandavarkar said that he knew the late Dr. Atmaram for many years past and could testify from his intimate acquaintance with that gentleman that he was the most earnest and enlightened of Hindu reformers several years ago Dr. Atmaram had come to the conclusion that mere secular reform would not do and that religious reform was necessary to the well being of the community In regard to the first named reform a society was established about thirty-five or forty years ago of some Hindu friends with the object of getting rid of the barriers of caste and the members had pledged themselves to drink the water and eat the bread brought by members of Arien committees. Despite this Dr. Atmaram was convinced that religious reform was the most necessary of all. In the year 1867 the Prarthana Samaj was started and a more consistent enlightened and liberal religious reformer never existed, as a staunch and steady supporter of the Samj than Dr. Atmaram. He (the speaker) had not come across another man who was more animated by religious zeal and influence than Dr. Atmaram, who even in the midst of family affliction never allowed his spirit to be crushed, but continued to perform his duties to his fellow-men. As president of the Prarthawa Samaj some of his qualifications were examplary, as for instance his humility and self-abnigation. He was learned in his own way and until April last he alway refused to undertake or conduct religious service or to deliver lecture before the Samaj assembly, remarking that he was born to learn and not to teach. He was so much respected that he was called by the respectful designation of "Dada," (father) and when he consented on the last. Anniversary of the Samaj to conduct the service and deliver. A lecture, he was chapped at by the younger members for infringing the rule he had uptill then, imposed upon himself. To this he replied that he felt that it was his last year. A third point in his character was his nobleness by which was meant his being entirely free from the spirit of vindictiveness, and he always instilled into the mind of others the principle of " try to love your enemies." In those and in other respects he was a guide and a philosopher to the members of the Samaj, he was the friend of all and walked into the footsteps of such eminent religious reformers as Kesub Chandar Sen and Partap Chundar Mazumdar.

Mr. J. S. Sanzgiri seconded the proposition.

The Rev. Dr. Mackechan in supporting it remarked that it would not be proper to allow the proposition to go forth, without some expression of feeling on the part of those who were not Dr. Atmaram's countrymen, but who felt drawn to him by affectionate ties. Every one found in Dr. Atmaram the gentlest and most loveable of men and it was inconceivable that he could have made a single enemy and his Dr. Mackichan's contact with Dr. Atmaram, which extended over twenty years had always given him that impression, for in Dr. Atmaram was exemplified the gentle character of a gentle race. Dr. Atmaram's readiness and willingness to help in the interest of students, even at a certain inconvenience to himself, in times of their sickness and difficulty, could not be sufficiently praised and he was one of the best types of earnest men found by Europeans in India, working for amelioration of the condition of their fellow men. Any one who came in contact with him must have known that his life was both elevated and chastened by a true religious influence and that equability of temper and mind was the sole cause. He was sure that those who knew him well and long, would Miss Dr. Atmaram and regret the loss to the community of which he was an honourable and distinghished ornament.

Mr. Chundaverkar's motion having been unanimously agreed to, it was resolved on the motion of Professor MacMillan seconded by Mr. K. R. Kama that the Hon'ble N. G. Chundanakar and Mr. James McDonald he appoint ed trustees of the Society's Government securities in plaće of Mr. J. Griffiths and the late Dr. Atmaram Pandurang.

IN grain and seeds, the most important traffic on Indian railways, there was an increase in 1897 compared with the preceding year, of 121,388 tons, or 1·64 per cent., the actual figures being ; 1896, 7,402,826 tons ; 1897, 7,524,214 tons.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.	Espl'ade. In.	Espl'ade. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cts.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. Cts.
Previously registered	28	71	30	24	30	82	28	34
Thursday, July 7th	1	26	0	94	0	48	1	76
Total	28	97	31	18	31	30	30	10
Total fall to July 7th, 1897	15	92	14	60	18	17	19	23
Total fall to July 7th, 1896	32	36	31	88	34	48	33	38

MATHERAN.	In.	Cts.
Previously Registered	51	2
On the 5th July 1898	3	48
Total	54	50

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 7TH OF JULY, 1898.

Rainfall at Byculla and Fort registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m. ; at the Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m. ; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity a Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A. M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June, to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·494	SE	5	103·6	88·0	62	...	4·40	+1·33
Sirsa	29·416	SE	11	104·3	85·5	62	...	1·20	—1·59
Delhi	29·484	ESE	13	100·2	83·5	68	...	0·98	—4·84
Agra	29·507	SE	13	97·0	82·4	68	0·01	0·46	—4·60
Cawnpore	29·539	S	4	91·3	80·1	78	...	7·67	...
Allahabad	29·539	S	3	92·1	80·3	83	0·02	9·58	+1·17
Jhansi	29·533	SSW	7	89·1	77·2	79	0·07	4·77	—3·23
Jacobabad	29·355	ESE	4	118·5	99·0	60	..	..	—0·35
Karachi	29·421	WSW	15	92·4	81·5	81	..	...	—0·95
Jeypore	29·501	E	8	98·0	74·9	82	0·03	3·36	—0·12
Ajmere	29·457	SE	8	98·9	76·6	84	...	0·82	—2·96
Deesa	29·459	WNW	12	89·3	74·0	98	4·69	5·06	—0·67
Ahmedabad	29·479	WSW	6	81·2	72·6	94	2·18	9·38	...
Bhuj	29·442	W	25	90·3	75·9	93	1·10	1·78	+1·32
Rajkot	29·502	W	17	82·4	71·8	93	0·48	3·61	—3·95
Ghadechi	29·477	SW	17	81·5	76·3	84	1·18	10·50	...
Veraval	29·508	W	13	82·6	80·3	90	0·04	4·27	...
Neemuch	29·511	WSW	4	85·3	71·1	95	0·95	6·30	—0·10
Indore	29·576	SSW	9	75·3	70·1	91	0·89	12·18	+3·32
Saugor	29·572	SSW	3	82·7	73·6	83	0·11	21·97	+11·69
Jubbulpore	29·560	SSE	6	81·9	73·7	85	0·13	14·01	+0·79
Hoshangabad	29·576	Calm	5	83·7	75·2	88	..	19·88	+8·63
Khandwa	29·568	SW	10	83·7	73·6	80	...	9·69	+1·64
Raipur	29·605	WSW	7	84·3	77·1	77	..	8·82	—3·52
Nagpur	29·595	SW	9	88·5	73·1	91	0·62	9·18	—2·84
Amraoti	29·608	SSW	11	83·1	72·8	84	0·45	9·31	+0·08
Akola	29·568	SW	8	86·5	73·7	74	0·24	6·09	—1·35
Surat	29·513	SSE	5	82·0	74·5	95	1·93	14·46	+0·29
Malegaon	29·565	Calm	11	82·4	71·3	86	0·05	4·70	—1·46
Bombay	29·570	W	21	82·6	78·1	86	1·64	29·97	+2·20
Poona	29·605	NW	13	?	?	86	0·34	5·89	—0·37
Ahmednagar	29·599	WSW	8	80·2	69·9	84	0·10	2·79	...
Aurangabad	29·620	W	12	79·9	70·2	90	0·28	4·08	...
Sholapur	29·628	SW	21	96·2	72·5	65	...	6·64	+0·39
Ratnagiri	29·618	W	9	84·9	77·9	87	0·28	56·27	+15·06
Belgaum	29·676	WSW	26	77·2	67·8	33	0·15	12·31	+1·48
Goa	29·670	NW	11	85·0	76·4	87	0·39	41·86	...
Karwar	29·660	SW	6	84·7	77·0	91	2·63	54·83	+5·82
Mangalore	29·709	W	3	85·8	74·4	85	0·46	43·73	—1·14
Calicut	29·711	Calm	4	85·2	75·5	86	0·19	41·07	+0·86
Cochin	29·731	ESE	L	86·5	75·6	89	0·11	35·67	+1·33
Bangalore	29·718	SW	14	87·8	67·3	83	..	2·10	—2·43
Secunderabad	29·636	WSW	9	90·1	73·0	71	...	7·23	+0·95
Masulipatam	29·625	WNW	12	90·0	81·6	65	...	6·98	+0·10
Bellary	29·668	W	10	92·2	76·8	53	...	1·31	—0·91
Cuddapah	29·660	SW	G	101·7	80·4	57	..	1·11	—3·76
Madras	29·652	WSW	11	99·5	81·0	57	..	2·54	—0·28
Coimbatore	29·715	SW	5	91·9	72·1	91	...	0·93	—0·75
Trichinopoly	29·667	WNW	7	102·1	79·8	60	...	0·08	—1·95
Negapatam	29·662	W	10	98·5	80·9	62	...	2·59	+0·38
Colombo	29·746	SW	8	87·0	80·0	83	0·02	11·85	+3·79
Aden	29·553	NE	13	96·8	82·8	72	...	...	—0·01

[illegible] Wind, Rate per hour, L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall.—J J H=1·33 (30·40) ; G T H=0·94 (31·92) ; St G H=1·14 (31·29) ; C P=1·64 (29·97).

SUMMARY.

The pressure changes have been very irregular and show a brisk to rapid rise in Central India, Berar, the Central and North-West Provinces and at Lahore, Malegaon and Sholapur and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the North and highest in the south. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds over the greater part of the country lying to the north of latitude 19° are cyclonic, while they are very variable in direction elsewhere. The force has been fresh to strong in Gujarat, Lower Sind and at Bombay, Sholapur, Belgaum and Bangalore, and moderate to light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 22 miles an hour at Bombay and Rajkot, 20 at Neemuch and 18 at Bangalore. The maximum temperature is from 5° to 7° in excess of the normal at Delhi, Ajmere, Sholapur, Bangalore, Cuddapah and Trichinopoly, and the minimum 7° in excess at Lahore. The highest temperature in the shade was 118° at Jacobabad and the lowest 67° at Bangalore. Humidity changes are very irregular and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere. Heavy rain has fallen at Deesa (4·69") and Ahmedabad (2·18"), between one and two inches at Bhuj, Ghadechi, Surat and Bombay, light to moderate showers at Rajkot, Neemuch, Indore, Saugor, Jubbulpore, Nagpur, Akola, Amraoti, Aurangabad, Poona, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Goa, Karwar, Mangalore, Calicut, and Cochin and a few drops at Colombo, Malegaon, Veraval, Jeypore, Jhansi, Allahabad and Agra. The isobars indicate that the storm noticed in yesterday's report has disappeared. A small area of abnormally low pressure lies at and about Surat and Bombay, and the weather is in a slightly unsettled condition. Another area of abnormally low pressure is also shown off the Malabar Coast and Ceylon, and it is probable that the weather is squally, rainy and more or less disturbed to the south-westwards of Cochin and to the west of Colombo out at sea. The weather conditions are still fairly favourable for rain on the West Coast and in Gujarat.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 7,

Thursday : The shallow storm which has been recently traced across the country has now reached the western desert. The storm is still further filled up and the pressure at centre is less than one-tenth of an inch below normal. The barometer reads considerably below the normal over Ceylon and along the west coast. Abnormal southerly winds prevail over Central Provinces and N. W. P., but in other parts of the country winds blow from about usual monsoon directions. The force is generally low exceptat Bombay and the Gujarat stations. The temperature has fallen fast under the influence of heavy rain over Gujarat and Central India, but elsewhere the mean temperature has generally risen, more especially in the Central Provinces, Heat is less than usual over Gujerat, Central Provinces and Burma, and the coast districts, but is excessive elsewhere, more particularly over Sind, Rajputana and the Punjab. The highest maximum is a hundred and eighteen and a half degrees ar Jacobabad. Showery weather has prevailed over the greater part of the country, but in N. W. P., the Punjab, Sind and centre, and east of Peninsula hardly any rail has fallen. The principal amounts are over four inches at Akyab and Deesa, and over two inches in Diamond island, Sialkote, Ahmedabad and Mount Abu.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 6th July, 1898.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches	29·553
Temperature of the Air	degrees	80·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer		77·9
Dew Point		77·1
Relative humidity of Air		0·903
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)		10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	82·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		77·0
General Directions of wind *		W, WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	475
Fall of Rain		1·76
Total fall during month		2·56
year		30·10
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 7th July		0·20

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT.—JULY 6.

10 p.m. — — — — — — — — — 81·9

THURSDAY.—JULY 7.

6 a.m. — — — — — — — — — 79·1
10 a.m. — — — — — — — — — 84·6
2 p.m. — — — — — — — — — 85·9
4 p.m. — — — — — — — — — 84·5

MOUNTED SPORTS.

WEDNESDAY, 13TH JULY.

THE programme for this meeting will be the sam as that published for the 6th inst, which fell through on account of rain, with the exception that Event I. will be tent pegging for " horses " instead of for ponies.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Irena, 1,288 tons, Captain P D Far, cleared yesterday for Aden, with a general cargo.

THE Clan Line s s Clan Macrae, 1,664 tons, Captain W Elliott, sailed yesterday for Vizagapatam, in ballast.

THE s s Kirkhill, 2,346 tons, Captain T B Watson, sailed yesterday for Havre, and Amsterdam with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain J Skinner, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr and Mrs de Sarzie, Mr H de Souza, Mr Boyd, one native and 55 deck.

THE City Line s s City of London, 2,056 tons Captain R W Scarff, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo. During the voyage she experienced heavy monsoon. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Forbes, Forbes and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 7.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
A	Idar	2595	Milne	D and Antwerp		K R & Co
B	Tokio	2481	Jones	Karachi		F M & Co
C	Irena	1288	Far	Aden	9-7	J Mackintosh
E	Clan Macrae	1664	Elliot			F M & Co
F	Bullionist	2196	Summer	N F		F M & Co
H& J	H M S Magdala and Tenaserim		Fleet R N			R Navy
K	Idzumi Maru	1999	Nunone	Japan		N Y Kaisha

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Inchmarce	3154	Simpson	London	9-7	W&AG&Co
2	Gutenfels	1250	Denker	Karachee		Glade & Co
3	R Rubattino	3044	Saporiti	Genoa	19-7	F Baldovino
6	Bezwada	3270	Smith			M M & Co
8	Nerite	3155	David	Marseilles		W& A G&Co
9	Werneth Hall	2667	Pierce	Liverpool		K N & Co
12	Egypt	4179	Briscoe	London	10-7	P & O Co
14	Dwarka	759	Tice	Karachee	8-7	M M & Co
15	Clyde	2198	Denny	Aden	8-7	P & O Co
16	Andrina	2541	Smith	Queenstown		F M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Canara .... 1902 tons gross ....M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
7	Pachumba s	Skinner	Busreh, June 26
	City of London s	Scarff	Liverpool, June 11
	Mayfield s	....	New York

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel	Commander.	Destination.
7	Setos s	Jacobs	Zanzibar
	Khandalla s	Whitehead	Persian Gulf
	Kirkhill s	Watson	Amsterdam
	Irena s	Far	Aden
	Clan Macrae s	Elliott	Vizagapatam

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday ;—
Steamer Tokio, for Hull via Karachi
" Gutenfels, for Karachi and Hamburg

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.			
1	Maharani s	Slater	Rangoon, June 28
2	Bancoora s	Guess	Bombay, June 11
3	Naderi s	Hansen	Jeddah, May 30

DEPARTURES.

July 1—Steamer City of Venice
July 2—Steamers Purulia and Bhundara
July 3—Steamers Dupleix, Umlazi, Nairung and Kasara

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 7th July, 1898.

There will be shooting at Colaba, on Saturday, the 9th instant, weather permitting, from 4 p.m.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 8th July, 1898.

The Signalling Class will parade in front of the High Courts at 7 a.m., on Tuesday next punctual.

By Order
L. PENNY, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

A Social musical entertainment will be held on Saturday next the 9th instant, at the Club Rooms, Apollo Bunder, at 9 p.m.

The Entertainment Committee will meet at the Club Rooms, Apollo Bunder, at 6-30 this evening.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V. D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 8th July, 1898.

1 The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to B Company :—No 4386 Vol C M Roberts, No 4387 Vol H Roberts, No 4387 Vol H O Roberts, No 4389 Vol W Heller and No. 4390 Vol E C Jolley.

2 The following promotion will take effect in B Company from this date ;—Vol F H English to be Corporal to Complete Establishment,

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles Cycling Club.—The first dance of the Club for the Season will take place in the Town Hall, on Friday, the 15th instant, at 9 p.m.

FANCY OR EVENING DRESS.

Tickets can be obtained from the following :—
Captain F W English, Byculla School, Byculla
Surgn-Major J H Downing, Head-Quarters Bo Vol Rifles
Cr Sergt RF Smith, Grants Buildings, Colaba
Sergt S F Pearcey, Government Dockyard, Fort
Cyclist Corpl F Hogan, Sirdars, Carbonic Gas Coy, Mazagon
Vol F H English, B B and C I Ry, Office, Marine Lines.
Mr A Beniston, Tardeo
Mr C G Roberts, Thorpe and Col.
W B Green's, Restaurant, Apollo Bunder

Fancy Dress.—Members Rs 2, to include 1 Lady. Non-members Rs 3, to include 1 Lady

Evening Dress.—Members Rs 3, to include 1 Lady. Non-members Rs 4, to include 1 Lady

Extra Lady Re 1

Light Refreshments will be provided

THE total number of passengers booked on Indian railways during 1897 showed a decrease of 594 per cent. as compared with the number booked in 1896. The passengers earnings decreased by 7·31 per cent., with a decrease in the passenger unit-mileage of 7·73 per cent. The number of passengers carried one mile per mean mile worked was 288,879 as compared with 325,370 in 1896. Of the total number carried, the lower classes contributed 97·27 per cent. the second class 2·33 per cent., and the first class 0·40 per cent. only. Under other coaching traffic there was an increase of Rs. 25, 53,843, or 26·01 per cent. The decrease in passenger traffic in 1897 was chiefly due to the prevalence of the plague and famine ; while the increase under other coaching traffic was mainly due to the abnormal receipts on account of the North-West Frontier expeditions.

THERE is a pretty strong feeling, says the Allahabad paper, that the issue of the Indian Medal of 1895, with four clasps to those who have taken part in the recent operations, scarcely meets all the requirements of the case. It is hard on the Gordons, K. O. S. B.'s, 15th Sikhs and 3rd Sikhs, who have again and again borne the brunt of the fighting in Tirah, because they already have got the new Indian Medal, and therefore only get the clasps. Regiments that have lost over 100 men and many officers, have a right to look for a new ribbon. The just and equal distribution of military decorations is one of the hardest things to arrange, and some one always suffers ; but we regret that on this occasion it will be regiments so distinguished at Dargai and Waran as well as throughout the operations. The Derajat Mountain Battery, with its fine record of forced marches in the early days of the campaign and subsequent good service, is in the same predicament.

THE Lahore paper commenting on the reply of Mr. J. A. Sinclair, Government Advocate, to the written defence put in by Mr. H. A. B. Rattigan in the Multan bribery enquiry says :—There is one statement tn Mr. Sinclair's reply, which, although it has nothing to do with the case itself, is significant, and requires some explanation. Mr. Rattigan had referred ironically to the number of recent unsuccessful appeals by Government in the Chief Court. Mr. Sinclair replies : " As re-regards the recent unsuccesful appeals from acquittals in the Chief Court, re erred to by my learned friend, these appeals were filed in spite of my opinion that there was no reasonable hope of success." This throws the onus on to other shoulders. The public would like to know how it is that these appeals are filed only to be thrown out ignominiously by the Chief Court. An appeal is a matter of expense, and when the legal adviser to Government has opposed it, it is absurd to go to Court and be told by the judges —as has been done, if the Public Prosecutor does not say so himself, that there is no case for the respondents to answer. We would suggest that the work of the Punjab Chieg Court is sufficiently congested without Government increasing it by vexatious appeals, many of which would not be taken into court by the most litigious native in the Punjab.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 7.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Macrae s—70 cases whisky Hajeebhoy Dadabhoy, 35 cases whisky Sorabjee Cowasjee
Clan Ogilvy s—100 cases whisky Cutler Palmer and Co
Australia s—5 hogsheads port wine Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee, 7 bales papers, Loyn Moor and Co

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Armenia s—8 barrels and 12 cases chemicals Don Houghton
Werneth Hall s—60 cases chemicals Duke and Sons, 210 boxes soap Essabhoy M Abdyally, 500 boxes soap Abdoolally Shaikadum, 1 hogsheads and 2 crates, earthenware Shroff Brothers, 153 cases candles Abdoolally Shaikadum, 30 barrels chemicals Dhuramsee Devchand, 3 casks glassware Gangjee Poonjee, 150 cases candles Essoofally Russooljee

FROM LONDON.

Carthage s—5 cases stationery Aliybhoy Esmaljee, 1 case perfumed spirit, 5 cases soap. 20 cases provision and 5 cases table salt Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee, 6 cases medicine Leopold and Co
Egypt s—54 cases provision 4 cases medicine, 2 cases table salt 1 case bacon and 1 case cheese Eduljee Nusserwanjee, 8 cases chemicals &c Duke and Sons, 7 cases chemicals Essoofally Mohomedally and Co, 10 cases medicine Eduljee Brothers, 19 cases photo materials Babajee Sapharam and Co, 9 packages photo materials Madharni and Co 4 bales printing papers and 5 bales writing papers John Dickinson and Co, 10 cases medicine Girdharlal Bulookidass, 5 bales printing papers Balkrishna Sazba and Co, 2 cases perfumed spirit Essoofally Russooljee, 15 bales printing papers K Abdool Hoosein, 37 cases varnish C Rajbhoy and Co, 20 cases varnish T F Bengalee, 50 drums turpentine and 13 cases varnish Goolamally Moolla Mahomedami and Sons, 10 cases varnish Nuzerally Sumsoodin and Co, 59 cases oilmenstores B F Mody 3 cases medicine and 3 casks glassware, M S Madon and Co, 22 cases oilmenstores Cowasjee Dadabhoy, 47 cases medicine, 2 cases glasspaper and 1 case perfumed spirit Hajee Rehimtoola Suleman, 11 cases soap etc, A K H M Sulleyman, 100 drums turpentine, T F Bengalee, 14 cases provision, 2 cases medicine and 14 cases soap etc Budroodin Nuzerally, 42 bales writing papers John Dickinson and Co 5 bales wall papers A Sumsoodia and Sons, 3 cases soap, 17 cases provision and 15 cases oilmenstores Abdool Hoosein Goolam Hoosein, 20 cases sherrywine Cutler Palmer and Co
Ras Elba s—60 cases portwine Phipson and Co
Howick Hall s—25 cases portwine Cutler Palmer and Co

FROM ANTWERP.

Hocheimer s—35 cases champagne Phipson and Co

FROM NEW YORK.

Hispania s—8 barrels chemicals and 2 cases glassware Don Houghton
Britannia s—8 barrels chemicals D Houghton

FROM HAMBURG.

Hocheimer s—2 hogsheads brandy and 2 hogsheads rectified spirit Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee

FROM GENOA.

R Rubattino s—5 cases stationery Surrufally Tyebally and Co

FROM CHARENTE.

Egypt s—3 cases brandy Jamshedjee Brothers
Caledonia s—25 cases brandy Edujee Bezonjee

FROM BORDEAUX.

Egypt s—35 cases brandy Sorabjee Cowasjee
D Balduino s—25 cases brandy D P Batha and Co

FROM TRIESTE.

Poseidon s—2 bales yellow glazed papers Shaik Noordin Jeewakhan, 20 cases Pilsener beer Coutts and Co

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Werneth Hall s—100 bales cotton Ralli Brothers, 200 bales cotton Gaddum and Co, 150 cwt coir yarns P Govindjee, 101 bales wool Hajee K M Jaitha, 55 bales wool David Sassoon and Co, 1000 cwt wheat Ralli Brothers

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—28 tons wood pieces J Dhunjibhoy, 34 hogsheads and 4 barrels condiments Manockjee Poonjiajee and Sons, 66 cwt condiments D P Batha and Co
Inchmarce s—57 cwt cubebs, and 9 cases nutmegshells Ismail Peerbhoy Damjee

FOR HAMBURG.

Gutenfels s—110 bales cotton 3 1-4 cwt ivory, A Blaschek and Co, 110 bales cotton Glade and Co, 1003½ cwt myrabollams W Kipp, 1401 cwt rapeseed and 999 cwt linseed E D Sassoon and Co, 55 bales cotton E Spinner and Co

FOR ANTWERP.

Idar s—55 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers

FOR HULL.

Tokio s—2,000 cwt wheat, David Sassoon and Co

FOR DUNKIRK.

Idar s—714 bales cotton 4218 cwt linseed and 3393 cwt poppyseed, Ralli Brothers, 2000 cwt rapeseed Dharsee Nanjee and Co

FOR MARSEILLES.

Nerite s—1980 cwt castorseed John Fachiri

FOR GENOA.

Nerite s—1000 cwt linseed John Fachiri
R Rubattino s—150 bales cotton E Spinner and Co, 300 bales cotton Glade and Co

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino s—130 bales cotton Volkart Brothers, 150 bales cotton Glade and Co

FOR CALCUTTA.

Nurani s—100 bales cotton H Govindram

HIGH COURT.—JULY 8.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.

Summary suits for dismissal under Rule 67 in Chambers.

390-95—Tyabjee D and Co—Nuzmudin Tyebjee and others vs Shamsoodin Moolla Hakimjee and others
86-96—Payne G and S—Magga Mana and others vs Karadi Lingoo and others
144-96—Chalk W Smetham—Baijnath Kisondas and another vs Hajee Ebrahim Hajee Vydina
253-96—Hiralal M and M—Hiral Jotavarmal vs Bijnath Ladasukh
255-96—Thakurdas D and C—Narridas Sivraj and another vs Luxmishanker Pranshanker and another
295-96—Rattanbai Maneckjee Dorabjee Daruwala vs Hormasjee Eduljee Garawalla
619-96—Nanu and H—Framjee Dadabhoy Obajee vs Dosabhoy Merwanjee Hirana and others

Testamentary Suit.

15-98—Manshuklal D and J—Devkabai vs Canjee Manjee—In person.

To speak to the minutes of the order.

39-97—Edgelow and G—Khanoobai widow vs Cassumalli Jairajbhai Peerbhai and others—Framjee and D and Ardesir H and D.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Originating summons to be heard in court.

101-98—F P Pavri—Hirjibhoy Cursetjee Bhandupwalla vs Burjorjee Sorabjee Ashburner and others—P R and K Crawford B and Co, Manshuklal D and J, and Ardesir H and D.

Commercial Causes.

137-98—Crawford B and Co—The Steam Ship Kasala Co, Ld, and others vs Devcurun Nanjee—Roughton and B.
212-98—Roughton and B—The Bombay Tramway Co, Ld, vs Essajee Tajbhai.
11-98—Bicknell M and M—Ahmedjee Moomanjee vs Fidahoosein Mahomedally.
228-98—Tyabjee D and Co—Saoganchand Sewdas and others vs Dolutram Goolabchand—Dikshit and D.

Postponed Long Causes.

450-25,768-96—Crawford B and Co for pauper—Henry Langford vs Hajee Cassum Joosub—Smetham B and N.
451-25,769-96—Crawford B and Co—Edward Alfred King vs Hajee Cassum Joosub—Smetham B and N.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882, and In the matter of the English Press and Manfg Co, Ld, and Reduced. Wadia and G—The English Press and Manfg Co, Ld vs Petitioner.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

For consent decree.

569-97—Little and Co—Morarjee Vullubjee and another vs Pragjee Vandrawan—Chitnis M and M

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

642-96—Little and Co—Goswami Goculnathjee Jeewanlaljee Maharaj vs Goswami Shri Girdharjee Maharaj Shri Govindrajee Maharaj—Khunderao and S
37-97—Dikshit and D—Dawood Oomar and another vs Aishabai and another—Payne G and S.
606-95—Thakurdas D and C—Abdoola Hajee Dawood vs Baldevdas Guneshdas and others.
607-96—Thakurdas D and C—Abdoola Hajee Dawood vs. Baldevdas Guneshdas and others.
387-97—Maganlal and R—Dhunjeebhoy Sorabjee Malegamwalla vs Dossabhoy Merwanjee Hirana—Janardhan and A.

For oral evidence as to custom, etc.

405-85—Bhaishanker and K—Bhanbai vs Thacker Damoder Nursey and others—Shamrao and P and Chitnis M and M.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 4th July, 1898 :—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1898-99	16,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1898 to 2nd July 1898	5,522,600
Balance to be remitted from 3rd July 1898 to 31st March 1899	10,477,400

AN additional establishment has been sanctioned for the protection of the church and cemeteries at Peshawar.

THE official return of the Railborne trade of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the quarter ending 31st March, shows that the total trade amounted to 2,900,651 maunds against 2,124,680 during the corresponding period last year. The result is an increase of 775,971 maunds, or 36·5 per cent.

THE Army Order of January last concerning the invitation to return to the colours, issued to the Infantry, has just been made applicable to the artillery. This means that the five new field batteries are to be raised at once, an instalment of the promised fifteen of which five only are included in the provision of this year's budget. It is to be hoped also that the 3000 extra garrison gunners sanctioned in 1887-88 will be obtained, as up to date a sufficient increment of recruits had not been forthcoming. The re-enlistment of old drivers and the retention of those whose time is expiring will be a gain in the artillery, for the constant change of drivers due to the short service system has many disadvantages.

A NOTEWORTHY feature of the recently-adjusted caste composition of the Hyderabad Contingent is the large proportion of Rajputs of sorts in the ranks of the Infantry, there being in all 18 companies equally distributed among the 6 corps. There are also in the Contingent Infantry 18 companies of Mahomedans ; but 6 of these are composed of Deccani Mahomedans, and are equally divided between the 1st and 4th ; while the remaining 12th consist of Hindustani Mahomedans, and are equally distributed among the 2nd, 3rd, 5th and 6th. There are in addition 8 companies of Jats in the proportion of 2 companies each in the 1st. 3rd, 4th and 6th ; and 4 companies of Ahirs in the proportion of 2 companies each in the 2nd and 5th—making in all 48 companies. In the Cavalry each of the 4 regiments has a squadron of Sikhs and a squadron of Jats ; while the 1st and 2nd have each a squadron of Deccani Mahomedans, and the 3rd and 4th each a squadron of Hindustani Mahomedans.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINERSHIPS.

IT is hereby notified that at a meeting to be held on the 5th August, the Syndicate will proceed to make APPOINTMENTS to the various UNIVERSITY EXAMINERSHIPS for the current year, when they will be glad to consider any applications that may have been forwarded to the Undersigned on or before the 20th July. If any of the applicants are themselves going up for any University Examination this year, they are requested to state so in their applications. Particulars with regard to the Examinerships may be obtained on application to this office.

By Order,
D. MACDONALD, M.D., B. Sc., C.M.,
University Registrar.
University Office, Bombay, 6th July, 1898.

NOTICE.

THE Editorial and Advertising Offices of the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* have been REMOVED to No. 29, CHURCHGATE STREET, (formerly "Times of India" Offices).

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It is impossible to over-estimate the importance of this series. Sir Charles Dilke is acknowledged (by political friend and foe alike) to be a master of Indian and Colonial questions. With the knowledge acquired by travel and by the continuous study of our Imperial interests, Sir Charles Dilke proposes TO TELL THE TRUTH about the British Empire. The articles will be interesting and valuable for many other reasons, but it is here—in the absolutely sincere and first-hand treatment of the subject—that their exceptional importance lies.

Of Sir Charles Dilke, the *Pall Mall Gazette* said (in 1895); "On imperial and service questions he probably speaks with more knowledge and weight than any other member of the House."

PROGRAMME:—

1. BIRD'S-EYE VIEW.
2. INDIA.
3. THE DOMINION.
4. NEWFOUNDLAND, AND FRANCE.
5. THE COMMONWEALTH (AUSTRALIA.)
6. NEW ZEALAND.
7. AFRICA.
8. THE CROWN COLONIES.
9. ON IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

The first article will appear in
The *BOMBAY GAZETTE*
ON AUGUST 5.
The Series will be continued weekly.

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Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 6.

AT the allotments of Indian Council Bills in London yesterday there were Rs. 21,80,000 of Bills to Calcutta, Rs. 13,60,000 to Bombay, and Rs. 4,60,000 to Madras, at 1s. 3 21-32d., 30 per cent. of the tenders thereat being accepted. Extra allotments were also made of Rs. 3,50,000 of Bills on Calcutta, Rs. 10,000 on Bombay, Rs. 10,000 to Madras, at 1s. 3 11-16d; and of Rs. 20,000 on Bombay, and Rs. 50,000 on Madras, at 1s. 3 23-32d.; also of Rs. 1,00,000 of Telegraphic Transfers on Calcutta, at 1s. 3 3-4d. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unchanged at 1s. 3 3-8d.

There was a further decline in the price of Consols to the extent of 1-8 per cent, at 111 11-16. French Rentes were unaltered at 103 1-4; while Paris Exchange on London was 1-2 centime higher, at 25·21 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan advanced 1-2 per cent., to 114, and 3½1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities 1-16 per cent., to £62 9-16. Discount on short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 1 per cent., and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 1 3-4 per cent. Bar Silver was 1-16d. lower in value at 27 5-16d. per oz., and remained at 59 1-8 cents per oz., in New York, demand Exchange on London being 1-4 cent less at 4·85 1-2 dollars.

For Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed 35 1-2s. per 416 lbs. was quoted, July-August shipment, to Antwerp, sellers via the Canal, market flat in tone; and for Brown Rapeseed, 33s. per 416lbs., same shipment, to the same port, sellers via the Canal in a flat market.

Prices both spot and for arrival were without change yesterday in the Liverpool Cotton Market. The day's Sales were 10,000 bales, and the Import 1,000 bales. The market closed steady, Surats quiet, Arrivals steady. The Manchester Market was quiet.

In New York Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton continued at 6 1-4 cents per lb., September Futures at 6·09 cents., and December at 6 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 2,000 bales, the arrivals to date comparing as follows with those in 1897 and 1896:—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Wednesday's Receipts...	2,000	1,100	1,100
Four days' do ...	6,000	2,700	3,700
Since 1st Sept.	8,449,000	6,593,900	5,149,300

Locally there has to-day been a good enquiry for Cotton, with prices quoted Re. 1 per candy higher. The purchases on account of shippers amounted to 925 bales, chiefly Bengal and Bhownugger descriptions; and those on account of the mills to 2,250 bales, consisting largely of Bhownugger, Barsi, Bengal, and Julgaum.

Since the reports received from the districts at the beginning of the week, the fall of rain has been general, as shown by the advices to hand this morning by wire, and though slight in the Beawar and Hubli districts, it has been heavier in Khangaum, Jalgaum and Broach; at Barsi, Sholapur, and Bellary there has been no more registered, while at the first named the absence of it is causing anxiety, and at the last cotton sowing has not been commenced from want of it.

WHEAT is dull with little or no business reported.

SEEDS.—Prices are unchanged in a steady market.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,551	bales.
Wheat	2,765	cwts.
Linseed	3,033	,,
Rapeseed	8,097	,,
Poppyseed	3,515	,,
Castorseed	1,042	,,
Rice	13,730	,,

FREIGHTS are steady and unchanged, with little doing.

EXCHANGE opened at 1s. 3 21-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 3 11-16d. for demand, and 1s. 3 25-32d. for three months' sight Credits. A small amount of Mercantile Bills were placed at the opening quotation; re-sales were early in the market, and rates advanced 1-32d. all round. The enquiry for Bank Paper was small for any delivery, and the market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 11-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 11-16d.	,,
Credits 3 ms' sight	1s. 3 13-16d.	,,
Francs	1·66 1-2	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates have to-day been weak at 95 1-8 for Money and Account, for 3 1-2 per Cents, with 86 for Threes.

SHARES.—Bombay United Mill are Rs. 25 lower; Central India are Rs. 5 higher; as are also Manockjee Petit; Swadeshi have advanced Rs. 10, and Madras United Rs. 25. Mofussil Press are Rs. 5 higher,

BANK OF MADRAS.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Madras for the week ending 18th June, 1898:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	50,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	20,00,000	0	0
New Capital account	19,92,160	0	0
Pub Dep at Hd Office Rs. 25,50,463 10 1 Pub Dep at Branches Rs. 19,61,568 13 2	45,12,032	7	3
Other Dep at Head Office and Branches	202,53,341	9	9
Bank Post Bills, etc.	11,782	9	4
Sundries	12,93,655	7	1
Total	350,62,975	1	5
ASSETS.			
Government Securities	20,36,960	12	0
Other authorised Investments	11,87,448	5	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	93,84,095	13	9
Accounts of credit on Government and other authorised Securities	71,87,320	11	11
Bills discounted and purchased	60,61,057	5	9
Balances with other Banks	8,25,779	3	6
Bullion	17,841	7	11
Dead stock	7,88,702	11	0
Stamps	13,539	3	1
Sundries	77,531	9	5
	275,20,277	3	4
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches	75,42,697	14	1
Total	350,62,975	1	5

P- D. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th May, 1898, on 17-28 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	200	500	...	7 0
Or per mile of Railway	12	29	...	41
For previous 18 weeks of half-year.	2,603	7,759	137	10,499
Total for 19 weeks...	2,803	8,259	137	11,199
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	227	927	1	1,155
Per mile of Ry do.	13	54	...	67
Total to corresponding date do.	6,045	10,591	69	16,705

Increase for the week ....Rs. 455
Ditto to date .... ,, 5,506

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Scindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways).
Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 14th May 1898, on 1,673·94 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,20,000	4,30,000	4,000	5,54,000
Or per mile of Railway	72	257	2	331
For previous 18 weeks of half-year.	18,73,366	54,94,349	90,707	74,58,422
Total for 19 weeks...	19,93,39	59,24,349	94,707	80,12,422
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,06,420	2,47,446	6,533	3,60,399
Per mile of Ry. do.	63	148	4	215
Total to corresponding date do.	22,03,982	48,17,345	1,09,966	71,31,293

Increase for the week..........Rs. 1,93,601
Ditto to date .... ,, 8,81,129

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,491½ Miles.)
The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 30th June, 1898:—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandize and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
Total	Rs. 2,65,412	Rs. 6,53,598	Rs. 18,941	Rs. 9,37,951
Corresponding week of last year. Open 1,491½ Miles.	—	—	—	8,03,676

Increase ....Rs. 1,34,275

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

IN MEMORIAM.

WE loved and honoured him in respectful memory of our late lamented friend and master WILLIAM HOWE MIDDLETON, District Traffic Supt G I P Ry, who died at Bombay, on the 8th July 1894. His memory will ever be revered and cherished by us:—
CONCAN DISTRICT "STAFF."

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FEARNSIDE—July 2, at Kotagiri, the wife of Surgeon-Capt C F Fearnside, of a son.

MARRIOTT—July 2, at Cawnpore, the wife of W S Marriott of a son.

SMITH—July 3, at Madras, the wife of George Smith, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

CLEMENTSON—July 2, at his residence, Walthamstow, Ootacamund, Lieut-General Charles Doxat Clementson, Indian Staff Corps, aged 72 years.

CORDINER—June 28, at Dhariwal, suddenly, James Cordiner (of Aberdeen), Worsted Master, New Egerton Woolen Mills, aged 34 years.

MORROW—June 17, at Seoni, Chappara, C P, James Robinson Morrow, son of the late James Morrow, aged 26 years.

REILLY—July 3, at her residence, No 32, Free School Street, after a long and painful illness, Janet Clarissa, relict of the late Dr Edward Reilly, aged 63 years and 15 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1898.

THE appalling loss of life attending the collision between the French trans-Atlantic Liner Bourgogne and the British steamer Cromartieshire, appears to have been due to the confusion that arose when the ill-fated steamer was found to be sinking and crew and passengers fought for places in the boats. The officers of the steamer nearly all perished, thus giving proof that they at all events took no part in the mad struggle for life which doomed hundreds to certain death who might otherwise have been saved. Soldiers on board transports and the crew of a man-of-war can be be expected to observe discipline on such occasions. But it is useless to expect much self-control from a large number of terrified men who have not been accustomed to obey orders and work together for the common safety. The loss of life was greater than that on board Admiral Cervera's doomed fleet, when subjected to a merciless fire of shells and compelled to run ashore when the ships were on fire and became unmanageable. Presumably the Bourgogne was provided with water-tight compartments. No reason is assigned for their implied failure to keep the unfortunate vessel afloat, at all events for an hour or two, to enable the Cromartieshire to take her passengers on board. The truth is water, tight compartments cannot always be relied upon to save a ship from sinking if she be severely damaged by a collision. The fate of the Victoria which went to the bottom in half an hour after she was rammed by the Camperdown, though orders were instantly given to close the compartments, is a case in point. The North German mail steamer Elbe, which sank in 1895, in a few minutes when struck right abeam by a small steamer not a tenth part of her size, is another. The injury happened to be inflicted where the bulkhead separated two compartments both of which were flooded and the fate of the ship and of most of her passengers. Compartments are seldom closed when the emergency arises which they are intended to meet. As they cannot be regarded as guaranteeing safety it would seem to be incumbent on those reponsible for the lives of hundreds of passengers, to induce the latter to submit to a course of drill, assigning a certain number to each boat with a proper proportion of sailors under an officer or quartermaster. By such means only can panic be averted in the day and hour of danger. Sable Island to the south of which the Bourgogne went down lies about 90 miles south-east of Nova Scotia, of which it is a dependency. It has as unenviable a reputaton for shipwreck in the Atlantic as Socotra in the Arabian Sea. Many casualties have occurred on its treacherous shoals, especially in foggy weather like that in which the Bourgogne went down. The Cromartieshire, with which the ill-fated vessel collided seems to have escaped without any loss of life. The death-roll of 526 out of 726 passengers and crew on the other vessel would no doubt have been less, but for the panic-stricken rush for the boats, the frantic nature of which may be judged from the fact that only one woman escaped, and that no effort was made to save the women or children.

CONSIDERABLE light is thrown upon the intentions of the Municipal Commissioner in regard to forthcoming applications to the money market, by the publication of Mr. Snow's letter to Government asking for permission to raise 19¼ lakhs of rupees for various public purposes. But as three of the eight paragraphs of the letter are not reproduced in the *Government Gazette* some of the facts placed before Government are presumably regarded at the Secretariat as likely to be the reverse of helpful to the Municipality in its projected appeal to the money market. Or is it that they contain some plain speaking in regard to the apportionment of plague charges between the civic and the State exchequer? Mr. Snow's letter was written on June 11th, and contains a request that as he is advised that the first instalment should be raised not later than the beginning of August, a reply may be sent by the end of June. Being well aware that in so short a time the sanction of the Government of India would not be obtained, the Commissioner adds that the receipt of the reply by the end of June would enable an advertisement of the loan to be inserted in the *Gazette* for a month with the reservation that the tenders will be accepted subject to the Government of India sanctioning the loan applied for. As no advertisement of the kind appears in yesterday's issue, it may be assumed that the local Government, have not found time to consider the application within the twenty days' limit suggested in the letter. As it is only proposed to raise 5½ lakhs within the present year, the appeal to the market in respect to this particular loan will not be a large one, but in addition thereto 23¾ lakhs are to be raised before 1898 closes in respect to two loans previously sanctioned, to say nothing of the prospective plague loan, which will probably not be obtained this year. In regard to the first of these sanctioned loans the Commissioner admits that "in the event of the money market being unfavourable it may be necessary to raise the balance of 5¾ lakh at 4 per cent. instead of 3½ per cent. as originally intended." The first ten lakhs of the loan were obtained at 3½ per cent, but this is the only portion of the 385 lakhs of the funded debt of the Municipality which has been taken at this low figure. As to the sanctioned loan of 25 lakhs, 18 of which are to be raised this year, the accounts intimate that it will be raised at 4 per cent, "or such rate of interest as the state of the money market will allow." It is to be feared that some time will elapse before the Municipality sufficiently recover the ground lost through the extravagance of the Plague Committee, to again get their debentures placed at 3½ per cent. and it is certain that they will not do so in connection with the debts about to be incurred. The debt for which sanction is now asked, (like all the loans raised since the passing of the Municipal Act with one exception,) is for a period not exceeding 40 years. It is to be mainly expended in providing the greatly needed low level channel from the Tardeo Flats to Worli Point, a storm water drain in Tardeo Road, surface drainage in Kamathipura, the purchase of Government land for the new Nusserwanji Maneckji Petit Public Hall and other improvements, which more or less "hang fire" pending the recoupment of the Municipal exchequer.

THE latest addition to the various petitions that have been sent in to Government, regarding the arrest nearly twelve months ago of the Natu Brothers, was in course of incubation when they were released in May last on parole at Belgaum, but that has only served to increase the length of the document. The petitioner this time is Mr. Sadashiva Ramchandra Natu, the brother of the two men against whom the Regulation of 1827 was suddenly put into force "for reasons of State." From the estates attached at the time the elder Natu was granted an allowance of Rs. 300 and the younger of Rs. 200, per mensem, while their brother was granted for the maintenance of himself and his family Rs. 550, which on the release of the moveable property from attachment in April last was reduced to Rs. 240. The petitioner is very anxious that his brothers should be brought to trial upon the unknown charges which lead to their arrest. He argues at considerable length that the Regulation only empowers the Government to postpone for a reasonable time the institution of ulterior proceeding of a judicial nature, and that this obligation cannot be set aside by Government. This contention is based mainly on the use on Section 1 of the Regulation of the word "immediate" in the authorisation given to the Governor-in-Council to place an individual under restraint "without any immediate view to ulterior proceedings." Into the merits of this legal argument and of the one which follows it—that the arrest was illegal since it overlooked the proviso of the Regulation that "with reference to the individual, the measure shall not be a breach of British law,"—it is not our intention to enter. The question is essentially one for the High Court and if Mr. Sadashiva Natu's legal advisers hold that the action of Government is illegal on the grounds named his best course is to appeal to that tribunal to call upon Government to prove the legality of its action and to show cause why the trial for which he asks has not been instituted. He is certain to obtain justice in a Court where the orders of the executive are as readily set aside, if found to be illegal, as those of a subordinate magistrate. The same remark applies to the elaborate argument contained in the petition to show that even if the arrests were legal, the attachment of property was not so. These arguments would be more suitable for use in a brief for counsel than in a petition to the authority which is alleged to have acted ultra vires. The immediate trial of his brothers and the release of the immovable property from attachment are asked for, and if they are not granted the petitioner can seek the remedy we have named. He fears that while his brothers are refused permission to leave Belgaum some false charge may be concocted against them. But if they themselves share this apprehension it must be a comfort to them to know that they have a brother upon whose movements there no restrictions, well able to look after their interests.

THE difficulties besetting the efforts of General Shafter to resume the operations against Santiago prove that Admiral Cervera threw away not only his fleet, but a decided strategic advantage over the invaders, when he rushed forth from that harbour on Sunday morning last to his destruction. A "fleet in being" would make the situation of the American force very serious. The hasty summons to the Spanish garrison to surrender on pain of immediate bombardment, turns out to have been a piece of unmitigated bounce. General Shafter is even now in no condition to renew the operations against the city and the strong works surrounding it. He is short of ammunition, and the rains having set in communications with his front are stated to be almost impracticable. That can well be believed. A hill five thousand feet high has to be crossed to get from the base on the sea to the vicinity of the fortifications. As there is no road over the jungle clad hill, the eight miles between tha American base and the front must present more difficulties to the carriage of heavy guns, ammunition and supplies, than the eight miles of mud between Balaklava and Sebastopol presented our army investing that fortress half-a-century ago. The want of a fleet of course renders it impossible for the Spaniards to compel the invading force to re-embark. Like the Allies in the Crimea, the invader, having the command of the sea, can make good his losses, accumulate material and await a favourable opportunity to renew operations and carry them to a successful conclusion. The one chance for the Spaniards if they are resolved on prolonging a well-nigh hopeless contest, is to abandon the Phillippines to fate, and send Admiral Camara across the Atlantic to Havana. He could then threaten the communications between Key West and the force operating against Santiago. The chapter of accidents might give an opportunity for striking an unexpected blow at the American transports when the time comes to send troops for the reduction of the Capital.

CAPTAIN MEDLEY has made a good fight for the cause of fencing, but his *Indian Fencing Review*, has not received the support he anticipated, and the number just to hand is the last we shall see. He made an uphill struggle in the attempt to induce officers to learn the use of their arms. But his efforts have not been crowned with the success they deserved. Possibly to some extent the fault was his own. Adopting the legend, "Draw and defend thyself," as the motto of his magazine, he also made it the spirit in which he deals with the people be hoped to conciliate. He attacked every one of them with vigour, but they refused to draw in defence, hence the collapse of the *Review*. The officers of the British Army, Captain Medley concludes, set so little store on their lives that they do not even care to learn how to defend them. This is somewhat gratuitous, though consistent with Captain Medley's methods of teaching. However, we are glad to find, that with the expiring review comes a capital suggestion as to the best means of encouraging the study of fencing. A suggestion was lately put forward in the *Journal of the United Service Institution* for the encouragement of fencing among officers. It was proposed that, owing to the impossibility of getting any training in fence in India, officers should be encouraged to go through a course while on leave in Europe, and that those passing a certain test should be granted free passages back to India. The Russian military authorities have set aside a sum of 900 roubles per annum for the encouragement of fencing among the officers of the St. Petersburg military district alone. Fencing tourneys are to be held twice a year in the St. Petersburg "School of Arms," and the money is to be distributed in prizes in the shape of "swords of honour." It seems to Captain Medley that some similar system might be introduced into our army. And he suggests the holding of tourneys in Calcutta and Simla, each command sending in its three best men to compete.

THE relapse in the public health which occurred last week has happily not been continued in the week ended July 5th. The total of deaths has gone down to a lower figure than in any other sennight of the present year, and is 60 less than in the preceding week. The death rate is put at 26·13 as against an average of 29·80, but as the present population is officially estimated to be three-quarters of a lakh below the census figures, we may take it that the death rate is not in reality below normal. The births aggregated to two-thirds of the quinquennial average for the week. The deaths from plague number 38 as against 53 in the previous week, and 15 in that ended June 21st. Phthisis and diseases of the respiratory organs are not much above the average, even when allowance is made for the diminished population, while remittent fever is not claiming more than about half the ordinary number of victims at this season of the year. The fact that the plague deaths registered are more numerous than in the same week of last year (38 as against seven) is very largely due to the improvement in diagnosis and registration since last July. It is however disconcerting to find that nine plague deaths are reported from the Mandvie section and four in Umarkadi. Relapsing fever that result of scarcity has not yet entirely disappeared, as five deaths from this cause were reported.

HIS Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor of Bombay has accepted the resignation of the hon. Mr. J. Monteath, C.S.I., I.C.S., of his office as an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

DURING the month of May last 45,894 tons more produce was carried on the Rajputana Malwa Railway than in the corresponding month of 1897. On the B. B. and C. I. Railway proper the net increase for the month was 70,000 tons.

105,586 khandies of raw cotton, valued at nearly Rs. 1,64,00,000 were shipped from Bombay to foreign external ports during the month of April.

DURING the month of April 1,354,696 cwt of wheat valued at 79 1-4 lakhs of rupees were shipped from Karachi to foreign external and foreign Indian ports.

IT is expected that the work of replacement of girder which was taken in hand some time ago on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway will be completed by the first half of next year.

SIR BAKER RUSSELL has accepted the Portsmouth Command, and will probably leave India in October.

UP to the present over Rs. 40,000 in all has been promised for the Sir Syed Ahmed Memorial Fund.

CAPTAIN CHAMIER, Adjutant, Royal Artillary, Bombay, succeeds Captain Hamilton as D.A.A.G., Royal Artillery, Punjab Command.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL M. E. WELCH, Staff Corps has been selected fer appointment as an Assistant Adjutant-General on the Madras establishment.

CAPTAIN TAYLOR, Cheshire Regiment, will Officiate as D.A.A.G., for Instruction at Ranikhet, while Major Sherston is acting as A.A.G., of Meerut district.

IT is not likely, a contemporary understands that any ambitious programme of railway construction will be considered at the annual Conference at Simla. The usual plan will be followed of framing a provisional three years' programme in advance. With so many lines already sanctioned or actually under construction, Lord Elgin may naturally hesitate to commit his successor to more big projects.

COLONELS TUCKER and Hill, who have been appointed as a Committee to inquire into the arms traffic across the border, will start upon their work at once. The object of the inquiry is to ascertain more fully than is at present known, the sources from which the tribes obtain their supplies of arms and ammunition, and the means to be adopted for putting a stop to the illicit trade.

No further news confirmatory of the report that the "mad fakir" was again attempting to rouse the tribesmen of the Swat Valley has yet been received. The impression at the Malakand is that he is trying to rehabilitate himself in the eyes of the tribesmen by reasserting his divine mission to annihilate our forces.

MONDAY'S opium sale realised Rs. 31,70,350 on 3,250 chests. Bihar opium secured the best prices, the average price per chest being Rs. 991, while that of Benares was Rs. 959 per chest.

AT its monthly meeting, yesterday, the Municipal Corporation went through the whole list of business laid before them. The chief subject, which engaged their attention, was in regard to the proposal of the Commissioner to introduce the system of distributing water in the city by means of meters. The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta moved the appointment of a Committee, as suggested by the Commissioner in his letter, for the consideration of the subject. The proposition was agreed to.

THE Raja for Faridkot's only daughter was married with great pomp to a chief from the North-West Provinces on the 24th June. The father of the bride gave the following as dowry—cash four lakhs, jewellery about one lakh, two elephants with silver howdahs, about 300 horses, cows and buffaloes, and any amount of cloths and ornaments, and has put aside eleven lakhs to buy landed property for the benefit of the bride, altogether it has cost the Raja some sixteen lakhs, and the people in the Punjab consider it the best marriage ever known.

SURGEON-LIEUTENANT-COLONEL D. W. D. Comins, Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal, has been granted furlough for 18 months, with effect from the 16th instant. Surgeon-Captain F. O'Kinealy is appionted to be Second Resident Surgeon-Presidency General Hospital, vice Surgeon-Captain D. M. Moir, promoted. Surgeon-Captain B. H. Deare is appointed to act as Civil Surgeon, Midnapur, during the absence, on deputation, of Surgeon-Major J. H. T. Walsh. Surgeon-Major D. G. Crawford, Civil Surgeon of Monghyr, is appointed to act as Civil Surgeon, 24-Parganas, during the absence, on leave, of Surgeon-Major A. W. D. Leahy, and in addition is appointed to act as Medical Inspector of Emigrants (Colonial Emigration). Surgeon-Major F. A. Rogers is appointed to act as Civil Surgeon of Monghyr.

AT the High Court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey resumed the hearing of a rule "nisi," issued at the instance of one of the defendants in the suit of Hiralal Jamnadas vs. Goverdhandas Sittaram and others, calling upon Mr. L. A. Watkins, the receiver appointed in the suit, and Mr. James Peace, his attorney, to show cause why writs should not issue for their arrest and imprisonment for contempt of court in not obeying a judges order, made on the 10th April 1895, to the effect that the receiver should deposit the nett proceeds of the sale of certain property when realised in the Bank of Bombay, and that the amount of such deposit should be held subject to the further order of the court. Several affidavits were filed in the case, and those of Mr. Peace and of Mr. Watkins have already been published Mr. Kirkpatrick yesterday continued to show cause against the rule nisi, and read correspondence which had passed between Mr. Peace and Mr. Watkins, while the latter was on leave in England. He submitted that Mr. Peace had committed no contempt of Court and that no *mala fides* were shown as far as his client was concerned. The hearing has not concluded.

GOVERNMENT have appointed Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Captain K. Macaulay, Marine Surveyor, and Captain W. Pierce, Commander. s. s. Werneth Hall, to conduct an investigation into the circumstances attending the destruction by fire of the P. and O. s. s. Ganges on the 1st July in the Bombay Harbour, resulting in the loss of one life. The enquiry will be held at the Esplanade Police Court, on Monday and Tuesday next at 11 a. m.

DURING the week ended July 6th 11,62,000 new rupees were issued from the Bombay Mint in connection with the Bhopal recoinage scheme, and British dollars were transferred to the Customs House for export to the value of Rs. 2,70,000. The balance held on account of tenderers (exclusive of thirteen lakhs or awaiting assay) was Rs. 35,68,000. It is believed that the contract entered into by the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank to loan to the Chinese Government, sixteen million tails for the extension of the Shan-hai-kwan Railway north to Newchang will lead to an increased demand for British dollars, and that the resources of the Mint in machinery and men will be considerably taxed to promptly meet the demand.

A NEW list prepared under clause (10) of paragraph I. of the Government of India Notification No. 518, dated the 6th March 1879, of persons exempted from the operation of all prohibitions. and directions contained in Sections 13, 14, 15 and 16 of "The Indian Arms Act, 1878," other than those referring to cannon, articles designed for torpedo service, war-rockets and machinery for the manufacture of arms and ammunition, is published in yesterday's "Government Gazette" in supersession of all previous lists.

THE Political Resident, Aden has, with the approval of Government, nominated Lieutenant R. A. Cassels, 10th Bombay Light Infantry, to act as Aide-de-Camp.

CAPTAIN F. W. WODEHOUSE has been appointed substantive pro tem., Administrator of the Radhanpur State from the date on which he assumed charge of the appointment.

MR. T. D. FRY, I.C.S., Judge, and Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, has been allowed privilege leave for three months Mr. E. H. E. Leggatt, I.C.S., Joint Judge, Ahmedabad, is to act as Judge and Sessions Judge there, during Mr. Fry's absence.

UNDER Section 7 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1879, Mr. Francis Evelyn Place, M.R.C.V.S., M.R.A.S., England, of the firm of Messrs. R. Scott and Company, Bombay, has been appointed to be a Veterinary Practitioner for the purposes of the Act.

MR. C. R. ROPER, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Dharwar, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-IN-COUNCIL is pleased to appoint Surgeon-Captain J. H. McDonald, M.B., C.M., to hold charge of the duties of Civil Surgeon, Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, and Superintendent, Medical School, Hyderabad, as a temporary measure, vice Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. H. Henderson, F.R.C.S., transferred.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN B. B. GRAYFOOT, on attaining the rank of Surgeon-Major, will vacate the Secretaryship to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay and hold permanently the appointment of Civil Surgeon, Kaira, vice Surgeon-Major J. P. Barry, M.B., Surgeon-Captain S. H. Burnett. M.B., C.M., is appointed to act as Secretary to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay.

MR. J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE, M.R.A.C., I.C.S., acting Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue and Financial Departments, has been granted privilege leave of absence for twelve days.

LIEUTENANT PERCY EARLE RAVEN, of the Berar Volunteer Rifles, is transferred to the 2nd Battalion Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps with effect from the 1st April 1898.

MR. T. W. DE WINTON, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is appointed to hold charge of the Jamrao Canal, 1st District, in addition to his own duties, pending the return from privilege leave of Mr. F. St. J. Gebbie, Assistant Engineer, who will then act as Executive Engineer of the same district till the return to duty of Mr. Hill.

UNDER the operation of Article 720 of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. Playford Raynolds, M.I.C.E., Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, retires from the Service with effect from the 28th July next.

THE Accountant General, Bombay, has written to all Collectors and Treasury Officers stating that from the accounts received for April, he finds that large payments have been made from Treasuries without the previous sanction of Government to a grant, or in excess of the grants sanctioned. Some officers appear to have presumed that the unspent balances of grants sanctioned in 1897-98 can be utilised in 1898-99, but this is incorrect and the Collectors are asked to take immediate steps to obtain an adequate grant to cover the payments already made, and any which may have to be made during the year. In order that the progress of the expenditure may be watched, a statement should be submitted every Saturday and on the last day of the month. Payments of Rs. 1,000 and more should also be reported to the Accountant General on the day they are made, and also included in the weekly statements.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending July 5 was 440, giving a death-rate of 26·13 per annum per thousand as against 33·03 the corresponding period of last year, and 29·80 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 82 died from fevers; of which 38 were bubonic 4, measles; 2, cholera; 2 leprosy; 69, phthisis; 27, diseases of the nervous system; 89, affections of the respiratory organs; 15, diarrhœa; 12, dysentery; 27, still-born; 35, old age and debility; 9, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 18; Brahmin, 16; Bhattia 2; Hindu of other caste, 211; Hindu outcaste, 42; Musalman, 113; Parsee, 18; Jew, 3; Native Christian, 12; Eurasian, 2; European, 2; Negro-African, 1, The total number of births was 218 as against 220 the corresponding period of last year, and 324 the average over the past five years.

THE trial of Private Hurine, of the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, for causing the death of Private Hughes, of the same Regiment, at Mount Lavinia by kicking him in the stomach a short time since, will take place at the Supreme Court, Colombo. This is a most painful case inasmuch as the two men were said to be great friends, and the accused, who had just sent home some £50 he had saved, was about to retire from the service on completion of the eight years he had enlisted for, and had almost earned his deferred pay, amounting to some £24. He bears an excellent character and was taking home photographs of Private Hughes to his relations, who live in a village near to the home of the accused. The accused was going to join the 1st Class Army Reserve.

MAJOR WILSON, 5th Punjab Cavalry, has been appointed Commandant of the regiment, vacant by the death of Colonel Gambier some time ago.

THE moveable column of the Malakand Force has not yet been broken up. The Buffs will not move to Kamptee until next month, when the force under Brigadier-General Reid will be reduced in accordance with orders issued last week.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE HISPANO-AMERICAN WAR.

MANIFESTO BY MARSHAL BLANCO.

LONDON, JULY 7.

Marshal Blanco, Governor-General of Cuba, has issued a Manifesto in which he declares, he would rather die than surrender.

THE ANNEXATION OF HAWAII. VOTED BY THE SENATE.

The United States Senate has passed the resolution adopted by the House of Representatives on 16th June in favour of the annexation of Hawaii.

THE LAST OF ADMIRAL CERVERAS SQUADRON.

The Spanish warship Reina Mercedes the last of Admiral Cervera's squadron attempted to leave Santiago on Monday at mid-night, but was immediately sunk by the American fleet, and now lies partly submerged at ths entrance to the harbour.

POSITION OF AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

JULY 6.

The Palace at Madrid is now guarded by additional troops. It is expected that General Campos will form a Cabinet and will make proposals for peace.

THE AMERICAN ARMY IN CUBA.

It now appears that the Americans are not prepared to renew the assault upon Santiago yet.

General Shafter's army is short of ammunition and the rains render communication from his base to the front almost impracticable.

THE LOSS OF LA BOURGOGNE.

The loss of life by the sinking of the French liner La Bourgogne in the Atlantic is estimated at 526.

Frightful confusion arose when the collision occurred, all on board fighting to get into the boats.

GRAVE CHARGES AGAINST THE CREW.

JULY 7.

According to the statements of the survivors of the French liner La Bourgogne no attempt was made to save the women or children.

The saved include 108 of the crew who, it is said, seized the boats aud repulsed the attempts of the passengers to escape thereln.

None of the first class passengers were saved.

PRESENTATION OF COLOURS BY THE QUEEN.

JULY 6.

Her Majesty the Queen arrived at Aldershot this afternoon and presented colours to the new battalion of the Coldstream Guards.

The presentation was made the occasion for a great ceremony.

Her Majesty sleeps at the Royal Pavilion to-night and will review 40,000 troops to-morrow.

THE UGANDA RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 7

Lieutenant F. W. Hawks, Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General, is seconded for employment on the Uganda Railway.

CANTONMENT BUNGALOWS.

A Bill will shortly be introduced into the Legislative Council here, to make better provision for securing house accommodation for officers in cantonments.

THE INDIAN SURVEY.

General Strahan, Director-General of the Survey of India, leaves Simla on tour about 19th, visiting Mussoorie *en route* and arriving at Calcutta at the end of the current month.

THE QUEEN'S MILITARY WIDOWS FUND

The accounts of the Queen's Military Widows Fund for 1897 published to-day, show that after paying awards to the families of deceased subscribers amounting to Rs. 49,950 and investing Rs. 15,311 a balance of Rs. 5,922 remains in hand.

THE FRONTIER TROOPS.

SPECIAL CONCESSIONS.

The relief movement of a detachment of the 43rd Gurkhas to Gilgit and the return movement to India of a detachment of the 37th Dogras will be carried out by the Khagan route.

The troops and followers of the Malakand force will continue to receive full field service concessions including batta until they are hutted or located in a permanent camp. Those in Chitral will do the same until housed while the troops stationed in Zhob and Tochi Valleys and at Wana will receive a number of minor privileges including that of being considered on foreign service.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S ORDERS.

2nd Bo. Lancers; Captains Kenny and Baynes and Lieutenant Griffith move up in grade succession, Vice Gordon promoted to second in command. Lieutenant Cobham becomes squadron Commander, and Lieutenant Griffith squadron officer.

1st Central India Horse; Captain Cotgrave is transferred as squadron Commander from 2nd regiment, vice Major Campbell, appointed 3rd squadron Gommander

Lieutenant Griffith 2nd Bo. Lancers has passed for staff employ.

MEET OF THE POONA FOX HOUNDS.

POONA, JULY 7.

The second meet of the fox hounds met on the Sholapur road near the Southern Mahratta Railway, crossing spot was likely one, for surrounded on all sides by open fields, several nullahs cross the spot, the field was the same as last outing but a small number of ladies, only two were present, Jack was found, had a good run about two miles going strong all the way, the second Jack was husted, but he was not destined to afford much sport; returning home a third Jack was found which fell in the nullah which was full of water, the hounds followed into the nullah and killed it in the water.

DEATH OF THE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER OF BURMA.

MYSTERIOUS OCCURRENCE.

RANGOON, JULY 7.

A private telegram from Colombo announces the death of Mr. G. D. Burgess, C.S.I., Judicial Commissioner of Upper Burma. Mr. Burgess left here on Saturday by a Bibby steamer for home in bad health. He has suffered much from insomnia. On Saturday night after dinner he was very cheerful, looking forward to seeing his wife and children at home. The passengers retired and Mr. Burgess was not again seen, no trace of him being found the following morning. Mr. Burgess was a man of conspicuous ability who, till his health broke down a few years ago, was universally regarded here as marked out for the highest posts in the service.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur	2 31-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2¾ per cent. Consols	111 11-16
3 per cent. Rentes	103 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	114
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 9-16
Bar Silver	27 5-16

The sum of about £125,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"F. G. S." stoutly denounced my advocacy of 'general reading' and was anxious to know what I meant by the oft-repeated phrase. He is perfectly right in his remark that "what young men require is guidance as to what they should read." But I feel sure that if he knew how many of the students who present themselves for various examinations annually manage to get through the prescribed work with the help of annotated editions, professors' notes, etc., he would not have been so hard on the believers in reading additional to that comprised by the text-books, "S." in his letter of the same date rightly describes the situation in these words, "ample annotations of easy text-books, complete paraphrase of prescribed poems, questions and answers in logic, physics and what not are the only weapons now employed by our students to face their examiners who, in some cases, are themselves the compilers of these precious productions." Of course there will always be honourable exceptions to this rule and it will be these rare exceptions who will have a good chance of doing something in after-life. I know it for a fact and I am certain "F. G. S." will bear me out in my statement that the dons at Oxford strongly discourage the use of "cribs" and other materials which necessarily facilitate the work of the student, but in reality do him more harm than good. For instance, in history, literature and political economy study can be made most interesting and at the same time instructive by reference to several authors. By that the student will be able to remember and digest what he reads far better than what he would be able to do if he were tempted to content himself with the prescribed text-books and lecture notes. An average student of average honesty is bound to take advantage of the knowledge that his professor was also likely to be his examiner. In former years students were obliged to find out everything for themselves in which they were guided and assisted by their professors, but now a days everything is cut and dry before them. A mediocrity will be able to show as satisfactory results as any really smart man. Since "F. G. S." and "M. A. Oxford" inform me that at Oxford there is no restriction against college tutors being appointed examiners in the University I am prepared to admit that my impression on this point was most probably incorrect; but I would like to know how many collesges are there at Oxford and what will be the proportion of the students of a particular college to the aggregate number that present themselves for the examination? To be more concrete I will take the case say of Balliol College and let the examination be "Moderations," granting that two or three tutors from this college are appointed examiners by the University. Take also the parallel case of a Bombay College and the Intermediate examination.

The Balliol tutors will have far fewer candidates to examine from their institution than will the Bombay College professors have from theirs. At Oxford there are more colleges and fewer students, while in Bombay the reverse is the case. For this very reason the chances of harm by appointment of college tutors as examiners at Oxford are less than those at Bombay. At Oxford there are also University professors whose appointment as examiners cannot injuriously affect any one as their lectures are accessible to all the students of the University.

"F. G. S." asks "why independent thought is conclusively associated with independent reading." Independent thought will be impossible if the student did not go in for reading beyond his notes. I do not for a moment doubt that the professors furnish him with ample food for reflection during their lectures, but he simply believes in remembering such matters as will be of use to him in the examinations.

"Sasniss" in his letter of the 29th ultimo quotes these few lines from my article, "education has always been on the increase and the facilities for acquiring knowledge have been considerably enhanced," and draws his own inference that, "present scholars acquire greater knowledge than did those who passed, say ten years ago." If he had read the whole article carefully I am sure he would not have drawn that inference from my words. I admit without hesitation that nowadays the number of educated men is much greater than formerly, and also that if a person wishes to learn there are greater facilities for him to do so than his predecessors possessed; but circumstances about which already enough has been said render it impossible for the student to avail himself of the favourable opportunities that exist.

"Eris," "J. P." and "A Graduate," have principally supported my contention, but they have gone into details and particularised matters which I purposely refrained from doing, as I think in controversies of this nature it is best to confine oneself to generalities. I have endeavoured my best to reply to some of the arguments of my opponents with the exception of the adverse criticism that appeared in one of the local papers as the writer has failed to advance anything in support of the opinions he holds. I hope an answer will be found to the following extract from the writing of an eminent Irish Bishop:—"That the system of appointing professors as University Examiners with the duty of testing the relative merits of their own pupils and of outsiders, is essentially a dangerous and most unsatisfactory system which must be changed in the interest of justice and fair-play."—Yours," &c.,

M. A. A.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is a good thing to see graduates of the University protesting against "cramming," but there are points which they do not take into consideration. You correspondent's object to professors dictating notes, and setting questions which may be answered out of these notes. With the present size of the classes, the low capacity and untrained powers of many students, something of the sort is inevitable. If professors were to deliver difficult lectures or to require anything in the way of original thought at examinations, the proportion of students who passed would, in some subjects, not exceed twenty per cent. The true remedy for the evils complained of is to reduce the college classes to a size which would permit of teaching. Teaching is a different thing from lecturing, and many of the students who come to college are not able to profit by attending lectures.

In the meantime, if a student is willing to think for himself, there is nothing in the present system to discourage him. His labours will not go unrewarded; for he can try to make his way into the 1st and 2nd class. It is certain that no student who confines himself to "cramming" gets as far as this. It is equally certain that all who know anything about the matter recognise the value of a 1st class a distinction which in some cases only two or three per cent. of the candidates attain. The pass degree is just recognised as what it is—all it can be under present circumstances a certificate that the bearer has spent four years at college and has not absolutely wasted his time.—Yours, etc.

M. A.

KATHIAWAD NOTES.

OUR correspondent writing from Rajote on Tuesday says:—There was a fresh admission in the Rajkumar College last week in the person of a prince of the Sachin State who, though only 12 or 13 years old, is said to be very brilliant and promising. The Thakore Saheb of Malia, who ever since the Agency assumed the administration of his State in 1892, was living in Ahmedabad, has now been allowed to reside in Rajkote. The Thakore Saheb has all along lived in Ahmedabad as a peaceful and law-abiding subject of her Majesty and appreciates the noble efforts of the several successive British officers in charge of the Malia State to carry out the necessary reforms in its administration. The pecuniary embarrassments and want of peace from which the Thakore was suffering during his regime are now things of the past, and the Agency has to be congratulated on the present state of affairs in his Taluka.

Mr. Krishnalal, Karbhari of Lathi, has resigned, and Mr. Girdhardas, a nephew of Dewan Bahadur Bechardas, has been appointed to succeed him. The Thakore Saheb has been congratulated on all sides on this selection.

The chief of Lunawada, who had been ill for some months, is now progressing well. Many doctors and physicians were invited for his treatment, but all failing the treatment of the well-known native physician Mr. Balashanker Bawabhai, has done his Highness a great deal of good and his Highness is now able to take daily exercise.

There has been no rain here for the last twenty days, though the sky continues to be very cloudy.

WE understand that the Government of India is likely to move directly in the question of the Bengal-Nagpur line running into Howrah. The matter has been deferred for a long time. The sooner it is settled the better.

POLO PONIES AND THE HORSE MARKET.

A PLEA FOR RAISING THE HEIGHT.

MAJOR-GENERAL LOCKE ELLOT, Inspector General of Cavalry writes to a contemporary:—Sir,—Musing over the late defeat of the Umballa team for the Beresford Polo Cup at Simla, the following points occurred to me, that have not perhaps yet had the consideration given them, by polo players, they possibly deserve. When playing against teams of native nobles or gentlemen, our men are handicapped at the outset, giving away nearly 2 stone per player (taking the averages as 9st. 7lbs. and 11st. 7lbs. respectively.) Considering that on most occasions the lighter teams have had more practice aud are probably better mounted, our sticking to the small sized ponies seems a serious error in judgment. It appears to me, until we raise the height of ponies he above handicap will always remain against us, and the top weights continue to try to concede the difference in weight, on a elass of animals not master of the high scale. If we raise the height to 14 1 from 13-3 the topweights will have an undoubtedly better chance of giving away the weight on the bigger and stronger pony; the game too will be undoubtedly safer. Of the many men who have met their deaths on the polo ground, three, it is my honest conviction, would be alive now, had they been mounted up to the requirements of their weight. Although I have taken the average weight of the British polo player as 11st. 7lbs. how many men play who ride from 14lbs, to 21lbs. heavier; and how many polo ponies are there in India, masters of these weights in a galloping game or in any mischance happening in a slower one? It may not be considered sporting to grumble at a fair beating. I am however old-fashioned enough to dislike seeing my countrymen get second in any combat of skill with other nationalities: aud as an old racing man I strongly object to the terms of the handicap. As regards the ponies an intimate acquaintance with the Bombay Market for the laet 25 years leads me to the following conclusions: that in place of the nice little, level, sound blood Arabs of 14 hands to 14 2 that were formerly landed yearly in hundreds we have now the so-called Arab polo and racing ponies. The majority of them have neither blood, shape nor action, nor anything to recommed them except their being of the size required by the present polo standard. If not found good enough for present polo or pony-racing requirements they are quite useless for any other purpose, aad they are yearly getting more common looking and unsound. In old days before the present polo crudescence, the Arab horses not supposedly good enough for the Turf made excellent hunters, harness horses and remounts for native cavalry, and were a really valuable branch of our horse supply. If we raise the polo height, the market will meet the demand with ease; as the real Arab is a little horse from 14 hands to 14-2; and being type-bred reproduces himself in his own country with marked liability. It is accepted by breeders in civilized countries that the hardest animal to make a certainty of breeding in a small sized pony. The Arabs make a certainty of it by simply starving the mares and young stock: is it a wonder the class of animal is deteriorating? It is in some quarters believed that the Australian market in Bombay has swamped the Arab demand. This, so far as my experience goes, is not the case. I have many times, as Remount Officer of my late regiment, gone to Bombay anxious to buy Arabs, found none in the market, and the Government. Remount Officer also complaining of their scarcity when he was ready to pay double the amount that would have enabled me to buy any number of serviceable remounts in the old days. The reason of this searcity is that the Arab dealers are no fools and know their business better than we can teach it them. I have talked to many; they all say the same: "If we bring ponies they are sold directly; if we bring horses, God knows when we shall see Arabia"? Further, the prices in the pony market have been so stimulated by polo aud racing demands that their is a far larger margin for profit in the smaller animal trade, as well as a quicker return. In advocating the rise in the hight of the polo pony in the belief that it will improve the game and most certainly restore the Arab market in Bombay, I am quite aware that many men are in possession of certificated ponies for which they have paid large prices on this account I do not advise any immediate change. Let there be a period fixed by the I. P. A.—say thsee years hence, from which date the bigger poay would be allowed; so that the present owners of exceptionally valuable animals would have a chance of getting out of them, if they preferred, in view of the approaching change, realising their value to retaining them.

E. LOCKE ELLIOT, MAJOR-GENERAL,
"Eusham," Simla. I. G. C., INDIA,

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office Returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern Fort Northern and Esplanade	0	0	3
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi, and Dongri	0	4	25
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	3	1	21
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty Walkeshwar & and Mahaluxmi	0	0	5
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	2	0	14
F Parel Sewree and Sion	0	0	3
G Mahim and Worlee	1	1	3
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	1
Hospitals	0	4	7
Total	6	10	82
Total plague deaths to date	30,571	26,213	
Same date last year	2	1	85

CHOLERA.

Attack	1
Death	0

PLAGUE AT BANDORA.

Plague report for the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. of the 6th July:—

	Cases.	Deaths.	Under treatment.
Previously reported	201	178	3
Fresh cases	1	1	0
Total	202	179	3

KARACHI.

IT is very satisfactory to learn that Karachi at the present time is as healthy as can possibly be desired, for the total mortality from all causes continues to keep unusually low, taking into consideration that, including the plague mortality, it is not more than 7 or 8 daily. The plague is also in the declining stage, and the cases that are now being recorded may safely be considered to be sporadic, for they do not show a tendency to spread. On Wednesday there were 5 cases and 2 deaths, of which 2 cases and 2 deaths occurred in the Sadar Bazar, and 3 cases in the Trans-Lyari. The returns for Thursday showed 6 cases and 3 deaths, of which the Sydar Bazar contributed 2 cases and 1 death, and Keamari and Cantonments 1 case and 1 death each. Friday's returns give 3 cases and 2 deaths, of which the Sadar Bazar records 1 case and Keamari 2 cases. The cases reported from Keamari occurred on Tuesday last and proved fatal, but were only included in Friday's returns. We are glad that Mr. R. H. Cumming, Plague Superintendent of the Sadar Bazar, has taken effective precautions to check the progress of the disease there, by sending 187 persons residing in the Machi lane and the neighbourhood to the segregation camp on Wednesday, and 31 persons on Thursday. About 6,000 inoculations have been performed here up to date.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

A MEMORANDUM of the Bank's Profit for the half year ended 30th June last, shows the Total Profit of Rs. 17,69,845, applied as follows:—

To Dividend at the rate of 10 per cent per annum free from Income Tax	5,00,000
Bonus at the rate of 2 per cent per annum	1,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,000
Special Reserve Fund	4,00,000
Bonus to Staff and Pension Fund	65,900
Carried forward	2,04,845
Rs.	17,69,845

WEATHER WORKING DAYS FOR SHIPPING.

THE Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have decided that Wednesday, 6th July, should be counted as a half weather working day for vessels working in the docks.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANTS SETON-BROWN, 1st Punjab Infantry, Griffith, 2nd Bombay Cavalry, and Surgeon-Lieutenant Cochrane are permitted to return to duty.

THE following remain at home on extended leave:—Lieutenant Dalrymple, 1-2nd Gurkhas, for 4 months; Captain Cowie, 15th Bengal Infantry, and Lieutenants Smith, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, and Kelly, 25th Madras Infantry, for 3 months.

FROM a resolution in the last "Gazette of India" it would appear that the total area irrigated from and protected by tanks in the Ajmere-Merwara district during the last official year amounted to nearly 36,000 acres against 31,000 in 1895-96. The financial results were very satisfactory, resulting in a net profit of about Rs. 85,000 on a total capital outlay of a little over 24 1-2 lakhs.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE monthly meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Hall, the Hon'ble Dr. Balchandra Krishna presiding. There were, present:—Messrs. Abdul Hussein Adamji Pirbhai, Ardasir Framji Unwalla, Bhagwandas Narrotamdas, C. F. Burke, Cowasjee Hormusjee, T. W. Cuffe, Darashah Ratanji Chichgar. Dr. Dominick A. D'Monte, Mr. Diogo Manual DeSilva, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji, Messrs. Dinsha Bomanji Master, Dinsha Edulji Wacha, Dost Mahomed Alana, Rao Saheb Elappa Balaram, Messrs. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, Fazalbhai Karimbhai Ibrahim, Goverdhundas Khatav, Hari Sitaram Dikshit, Hormusji Shapur Vakil, Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Ismail Jan Mahomed, Jamsetji Cursetjee Jamsetji, Jamsedji Kharsedji Kama, Jaya Karadi Lingu, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, Kalabhai Lallubhai, Kaliandas Keshavdas, Karimbhai Adamji Pirbhai, Karsandas Chabildas, Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, K. M. Shroff, Kazi Kabiruudin, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadia, G. Lund, Mir Aun Ali, J. Macdonald, Mulji Bhowanidas Barbhaya, A. Mckenzie, Professor O. V. Muller, Messrs., Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, Nowrosjee Nusserwanjee Wadia, the Hon. Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Mr. Rahimtulla Khairaz, the Hon. Mr. Rahimtula Mohamed Sayani, Messrs. G. W. Roughton, Sorabji Kharsetji Dhondi, Sundernath D. Khote, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Dr. Accacio G. Viegas, Messrs. R. H. Vincent, Vithaldas Damodar, Rao Saheb Vithalrao Krishnaji, Vandekar, Mr. Snow, the Municipal Commissioner, and Mr. M. N. Wadia, the Secretary, were also present.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE PLAGUE EXPENDITURE.

Professor Muller moved that the following letter be recorded: letter to the President from the Under-Secretary to Government, Financial Department, dated the 24th June 1898, stating, with reference to the President's letter, dated the 17th June 1898, that the questions raised in Sir George Cotton's letter, dated the 4th March 1898, regarding the distribution of the expenditure incurred on plague operations in Bombay, are under the consideration of Government.

Mr. Unwalla seconded the proposition.

The Hon'ble Mr. Metha said that he wanted to make a suggestion in regard to this matter, and he did not know whether the President would consider it in order or out of order if he moved it as a rider. His suggestion was that the Corporation should in the meantime hold their hands and not go on making any payment to the Government on account of plague expenditure. It was of the greatest importance to know what it was that government proposed to do in the matter, because on their decision on that point depended a number of important questions. It was not at all improbable that they might have to ask the Government to give them an account of the monies which had been received from them on account of plague expenditure. The Corporation had been approached through the Standing Committee to sanction a certain number of lakhs on account of plague expenditure to be paid to the plague authorities. So far as the Corporation was concerned they had nothing before them to enable them to verify the accounts placed at their disposal and to ascertain the actual expenditure incurred by the plague authorities. It was perfectly true that under the Epidemic Diseases Act the Government could ask any Municipality to contribute towards any expenditure which had been incurred on account of plague, but before they could do that they must show the expenditure had been lawfully incurred on account of plague. If it were found to have been not lawfully incurred on account of plague, they could decline to make the payment. Mr. Mehta then proposed a rider to the effect that in the meantime no further payments be made to the Government on account of plague expenditure. Mr. Mehta added that if the rider were not considered in order he would take another opportunity of moving the same as a substantive proposition.

The President ruled the rider out of order, and the proposition was then carried.

COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGE TO MANTLES.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola moved that as recommended by the Standing Committee sanction be given to the payment to the Gas Company of an average rate of Re. 1 per mantle damaged wilfully or accidentally. Mr. Ibrahim said that this was the award submitted by Mr. T. W. Cuffe, who had at the request of the Standing Committee, gone through the whole matter, and to whom the thanks of the Corporation were due for the trouble he had taken.

Dr. De Monte seconded the proposition and it was carried.

A LETTER OF MR. BALDWIN LATHAM.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta in accordance with notice moved, "That the Municipal Commissioner be asked to inform the Corporation if he received from the Hon. Mr. Ranchodlal Chotalal copy of a letter, dated 21st January 1897, addressed to him by Mr. Baldwin Latham, and to lay it before the Corporation at its next adjourned meeting." He said that his notice of motion related to an important matter in connection with the drainage of the city. Members would remember that the Corporation consulted Mr. Baldwin Latham as to the construction of the drainage some years ago. Since then the plague had broken out, and at one time a great deal had been said that the imperfectness of their drainage had something or other to do with the plague, but they had no reliable data to come to any such conclusion. Mr. Baldwin Latham had been consulted by the Hon. Mr. Ranchodlal, the chairman of the Ahmedabad Municipality in which that eminent engineer had compared the system of drainage at Ahmedabad with that of Bombay. There were some suggestions made in the report which could be of the greatest assistance in considering whether the Corporation should take any further steps for improving the drainage of the city.

Mr. Wacha seconded the proposition which was carried.

RETURNS OF THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta, in accordance with notice of motion,—"That the Municipal Commissioner be asked to inform the Corporation what is meant by the words" non-resident and un-known,' old cases, which have been under enquiry, in the Municipal Office Returns of the City Mortality." He said that the expressions made use of in his motion were entered from day to day in the mortality returns whihc were neither definite nor intelligible and one wondered what they meant. It was openly stated that the authorities did not think it fit to publish the correct figures lest the people might be alarmed. He knew it was a baseless assumption, but it would be just as well to explain that there might be no alarm or suspicion about it. The people were not able to grasp the meaning of the expressions and were really groping in the dark, and it was therefore, advisable that they should be informed what they actually meant.

The Municipal Commissioners said that though the point raised by Mr. Mehta was a slightly differant one the report which the Health Officer had made on the subject might be useful to the Corporation.

Mr. Wadia, the Secretary, then read the following report from the Health officer:—

To the Municipal Commissioner.

Sir,—With reference to your letter No. 3344, of to-day's date, I have the honour to state that by "non-resident and unknown" is meant cases that have either been sent to Hospital or found on the streets where place of residence after long and patient inquiry it has not been possible to trace. This is the explanation of "non-resident and unknown and old cases which have been under inquiry." It must be remembered that the daily returns published by the Health Department embrace all deaths and reported cases which have come to notice up to 6 on the morning of the same day, and it is obviously impossible to conduct the necessary inquiries within that time, It would be a very easy matter to show in the daily returns all cases reported to the department without taking the trouble of verification, but the returns would not be accurate, The greatest possible care is exercised by the Health Department in the preparation of the daily returns' and no one outside the department can appreciate the difficulties to be contended with in tracing cases Very often the house number is not given nor known; street mey be given or more frequently a district may be named. From the returns which are daily received from Calcutta, I notice that the same difficulty is experimented in that city for a column headed "address unknown has now been added to the daily statement and in one return a foot-note is given "ward un-known."

Mr. Mehta said that a greater portion of the report was absolutely irrelevant and he hoped that the Health Officer would give them something more definite and intelligible to the Corporation and the public.

The proposition was then put to the vote and carried.

RECRUDESCENCE OF PLAGUE IN BOMBAY.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta in accordance with notice, moved,—"That the Commissioner be asked to report what measures and line of operations he purposes to take with the view of dealing with any recrudescence of plague in the city." He said that it was a subject of great importance and in regard to which the Corporation should lose no time in dealing with it as quickly and as early as possible. It would be observed that the experience which the city had acquired in the matter of plague, had been utilised and turned to good account by people in other parts of the country where plague had made its appearance and had adopted measures of a more or less successful character. It would be a pity if after acquiring so much experience, they were to fail to create establishments and organise measures for the purpose of meeting the threatened contingency in some precise and definite manner. It could not be said that the city was not in a state of unrest and that slight recrudescence was not occurring. It would not be wise to sit quiet and wait and watch the recrudescence in the hope that it might pass off. The Corporation ought to be placed in possession of information as to what were the intentions of the authorities for the purpose of extending and ampliying their existing establishments and organisations in respect of quarantine, inoculation and segregation. Speaking about quarantine Mr. Mehta said that he hoped that there would be no such distinction observed between Europeans and natives, the Europeans being allowed to traval from one part of the country to another without any restrictions. There were loud complaints that not only were Europeans allowed to so travel, but the servants who accompanied them also enjoyed the same privilege. The Corporation would like to know what were the regulations in regard to quarantine which were meant to be carried out should the recrudescence increase, He had no doubt the Commissioner had sketched out the lines of operations which he intended to carry out, and they ought to be laid before the Corporation without delay,

The Corporation had protested against the resolution appointing the new organization for the conduct and suppression of plague, but in spite of that resolution being an illegal one, the responsibility rested with the Corporation, who ought to bestir themselves and deal with it in a manner befitting the magnitude of the difficulty they had to contend with.

Dr. Dinshaw Master seconded the proposition which was carried.

DISTRIBUTION OF WATER BY METERS,

The Corporation considered letter to the Secretary from the Commissioner, dated 4th June 1898, on the question of adopting the meter system in connection with the distribution of water in the city of Bombay.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta said that this was one of the most important matters placed before the Corporation, and he thought that the Corporation would do well to give their best consideration. The Commissioner had placed before them a number of facts and circumstances, from which, he (the Commissioner) thought, that an inference ought to be drawn that the system of distributing water by meters should now be introduced in the city. This was an old question, and so far as his knowledge went, the Corporation had set its face against the system, and in consequence of that decision it had been severely criticised. In these days, the Corporation had unfortunately, drawn upon them the displensure of a certaint section of the press which charged it with stupidity and selfishness That was an argument generally used against them, and he thought it a pity that instead of helping them in the consideration of the questions before them it charged them with persisting in their stupidity. He, for one, was prepared to give a careful consideration to the facts laid before them by the Commissioner, though he confessed that he found great difficulty in agreeing with some of his propositions. As for instance, he always failed to understand the method by which the Water Engineer arrived at the quantity of water wasted by the people.

Dr. Dinshaw Master rose to a point of order. He submitted that there was no resolution before the meeting upon which Mr. Mehta could speak. On the last occasion when he was speaking on the wastage of water, he was ruled out of order at the instance of Mr. Mehta. Besides Mr. Mehta was not in order in referring to the press.

Mr. Mehta remarked that he was glad that Dr. Master had been able to give some relief to his pent up feelings with regard to the point of order he (Mr. Mehta) had raised on the last occasion. (Laughter.) It was perfectly true that he had referred to the press, but Dr. Master ought to have raised the point at the time when he was speaking on the subject. Dr. Master was therefore himself out of order in calling attention to that fact after he had spoken on it. As regarded Dr. Master's other objection, he would say that there was a snbject before them for their consideration, and that was the Commissioner's letter. He (Mr. Mehta) would, however, in order to avoid any laceration of Dr. Master's feelings, read the proposition which he was going to move, and which ran as follows: That a committee consisting of the following gentlemen be appointed to deal with the question of adopting the meter system in connection with the distribution of water in the city of Bombay and to report the result of their deliberations within three months:—The President, the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta, Professor Muller, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. D. R. Chichgar, Dr. K. N. Bahadurji, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. Burke, and Mr. N. N. Wadia, Mr. Mehta proceeded to say, that one of the chief reasons that led the majority of the Corporation and the general public to oppose the meter system was the danger of creating a large staff of subordinates, who would be exposed to the temptation of resorting to blackmail. There were several other points which required consideration at their hands, and he thought they could not do better than to appoint a committee, as suggested by the Commissioner.

Mr. R. M. Sayani seconded the proposition.

Mr. Dhondy complained that Mr. Mehta had prevented members from discussing the subject by moving the appointment of a committee. He then suggested some other names for inclusion in the committee, but Mr. Mehta refused to accept them.

Mr. Mehta, in his reply, said that it was not he who was going to appoint the committee. But that was not the case, as it only lay with the Corporation to do so. It was a weak device which some of his enemies had discovered for the purpose of charging him with unjustifiable presumption.

The proposition was then carred.

THE MUNICIPAL SOLICITORS.

The Corporation considered memorandum to the Secretary from the Commissioner, dated 31st May, 1898, forwarding, for the information of the Corporation, a letter to himself from Messrs. Crawford, Burder and Co., solicitors, dated the 26th May, 1898, stating that they have arranged to amalgamate their business with that of Mr. R. S. Brown (late Messrs. Brown and Moir), solicitor, as from the 1st June, 1898; that the business will be carried on in their present office at No. 30 Esplanade Road (Treacher's Buildings), under the name of Messrs. Crawford, Brown, Bayley and Dunlop, and that the firm will sign "Crawford, Bsown and Co."

The Ho'ble Mr. Mehta moved that the memorandum be recorded. He said that Mr. Crawford had proved himself an exceptionally capable and able solicitor, and had taken good care of the interests of the Corporation in their legal affairs. He also saw with pleasure the name of Mr. Brown in the firm of their solicitors, as he would prove to them a valuable acquisition.

The proposition was carried.

This concluded the business before the Corporation.

THE BLACKMAILING CASE.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framji Petit, charges Clive Durant, Dadabhoy Dhunjibhoy Dadysett, Cooverji Mervanji Mehta, A. Willams and Sorabji Rustomji Battliwalla with extortion. Mr. D. D. Davur, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Owen, of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, solicitors, appeared for the prosecution. The counsel for the various defendants were absent.

Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framji Petit was further cross-examined by accused Durant regarding the defalcations by a late Mehta of the company. Witness said that Juthia Canji was employed as a Saleman of the companp on a certain commission. He did not know whether the shareholders were aware of his appointment. Jutha Canji was employed as saleman of the company on a certain commission. He did not know whether tho householders were aware of his appointment. Jutha Ramji was sales man for cloth only, the other articles produced by the mill being soad by the agents through brokers. The brokerage was paid by the compeny. From the half yearly account, shareholders must have been aware of the amount paid to Jutha Canji as commission. It was customary for every mill in Bombay to charge brokerage for the sales effected through brokers by the agents.

Mr. Davur here interposed and said that the accused had been merely wasting the time of the court by going over and over again the same ground and putting questions to the complainants, which had already been answered and recorded by his worship. That was the nineteenth hearing and the accused by asking such questions wanted to weary the prosecution, but he (Mr. Davur gave his solemn affirmation that they would go) through the case even if it took nineteen hundred afternoons. Eighteen afternoons had been perfectly wasted. The questions which had already been recorded, had been asked twenty times. Mr. Davur appealed to the court to put a stop to such method of asking questions. They were prosecuting and were being persecuted by the accused. Was such thing to go on eternally. The accused has been repeating the same thing he began twenty days ago. It was the company who paid the commision aud the firm had nothing to do with it.

Dunant said that he would convince the court that he was not wasting one moment: he should be worse than lunatic if he did so. He was trying to get from the witness such as he could get from him. Mr. Davur said that he would go though the case even if there were nineteen hundred sittings; but he (Duranh) was very poor in comparison to complainant and would not be a little better if the inquiry was prolonged to that extent. Even if Mr. Jeejeebhoy were to offer him. Rs. 50,000 or one-fourth part of that amount, he would not withdraw the charges laid against the complainant. He had partly established the guilt of the complainant.

Mr. Davar said that they were first going to prove civil liabilities against the complainant, then criminal liabilities and lastly conspiracy, but up to the time they hed failed to do so.

His worship warned Durant not to go over the ground again and repeat questions.

The complainant was then further cross-examined and the case was adjourned till this afternoon.

THE following is a copy of a letter from the Officiating Chief Secretary to the Government Punjab, to the Sirmur State:—"I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to say that he has perused with interest the high encomium passed on the conduct of the Sirmur Imperial Service Sappers during the Tirah expedition, in the progress report of the Imperial Service Troops for the half year ending 31st March, 1898, and to request you to convey to the Durbar his Honour's great satisfaction at the state of efficiency which the corps has attained.

PROPOSED MUNICIPAL LOAN OF 19 1-4 LAKHS.

APPLICATION FOR SANCTION.

FIRST INSTALMENT TO BE RAISED IN AUGUST.

MR. SNOW, the Municipal Commissioner, has addressed a letter to the Secretary to Government, General Department, dated June 11 in which he says:—

Sir,—On behalf of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay I have the honour to request, under Act III of 1888, the favour of the sanction of Government to the raising from the public of a loan of Rs. 19 1-4 lakhs for the construction of sewerage, roads, &c., as per accompanying statement, which gives the particulars required by Rule 5 of the rules relating to loans so raised. I have, it will be observed, followed the practice hitherto in vogue of furnishing Government with statements of income and expenditure for the three years immediately preceding, and for which final booked figures are available. At a time like the present, however, when the liabilities of the Municipality have been vastly increased, I consider it necessary that Government should be placed in a position to gauge the liabilities to be incurred, not on the basis of the income and outlay of past years, but from a forecast of the probable revenue and expenditure in the immediate future. The figures which I subjoin are such as have been reported by me to the Municipal Corporation of this city and accepted by that body. They are as follows:—

	Rs.
Income—Total realizations from all sources, assuming the general tax to be levied at 10 per cent and allowing for no expansion of existing sources of revenue	75,62,000
Add—Realizations by increasing the general tax from 10 per cent. to 12 per cent.—the maximum limit allowable under Act III of 1888	4,70,000
	80,32,000
Expenditure—Normal revenue expenditure, excluding debt but including the reorganization of the Health Department	53,07,000
Balance Rs.	27,25,000

The interest and Sinking Fund charges to be provided for, as per Statement D annexed, it will be seen, aggregate Rs. 23,07,681, so that allowing for no increase in the Municipal Revenues beyond the income calculated as derivable from increased taxation, this Municipality is well able to discharge the liabilities already incurred and those now proposed for the sanction of Government.

It is imperative, I am advised by those in a position to gauge the market, that this Municipality should approach the public not later than the beginning of August, and I have the honour, therefore, to request that you will be so good as to obtain the sanction of the Local Government to the raising of the 19¼ lakhs loan alluded to above * * * * * * not later than the close of the current month.

It will then be possible to insert for a month in the "Bombay Government Gazette" the intentions of the Municipality and approach the market for tenders in the beginning of August, with a reservation that the tenders will be accepted subject to the Government of India sanctioning the loans applied for.

The following statement is attached to the letter showing the purposes for which the loan is required:—

	Rs.
Purchase of Government land for the site of the Nusserwanji Manekji Petit Public Hall	1,44,325
Improvements in existing side-drains along Bhoivada Cross Road and a portion of Bhoivada Road, and new side-drains along portions of Dadar Road and improvements in the watercourse from Dadar Road	30,475
Purchase of two sites of land required for burning and burial grounds at Mahim, including cost of enclosure walls	60,147
Difference between the amount of the revised estimate of the cost of disposal of town sweepings (Rs. 8,44,000) and that provided in the 25 lakhs loan (Rs. 6,40,000) = Rs. 2,04,000 minus Rs. 1,44,000 appropriated from savings on the allotment of Rs. 1,50,000 provided in the 23½ lakhs loan for the purchase of land on the Flats	60,000
Low-level channel from the Tardeo Flats to Worli Point	11,83,726
Storm-water drain in Tardeo Road	1,77,407
Surface drainage of Kamathipura	91,805
New road from Girgaon to Trinity Street, exclusive of advances from surplus loan and other balances for purchase of land, &c., for frontages.	1,00,000
Widening Peru Lane	76,915
Total Rs.	19,25,000

It is proposed to borrow the said sum on the security of the general revenue of the Bombay Municipality, aggregating over Rs. 64 1-2 lakhs (excluding the item of net premia received on loans) on the average of the three years ending 31st March 1897.

It is proposed to raise the loan in three instalments as under—

Between July and December		1898	5,25,000
Do	do	1899	8,00,000
Do	do	1900	6,00,000
		Rs.	19,25,000

The loan is required for a period not exceeding forty years. Interest will be paid half-yearly at four per cent. per annum (Rs. 38,500 × Rs. 38,500 per annum), and a sum of Rs. 21,000 will be annually set aside from 1st June 1901 as a Sinking Fund, which with interest accumulations at four per cent., will pay off the whole loan on 1st June 1940 in not more than eighty instalments.

THE NATU BROTHERS.

ANOTHER PETITION.

MR. SADASHIVA RAMCHANDRA NATU, of No. 338 Shanvar Peth, Poona has submitted a petition to Lord Shandhurst in which referring to the arrest of his two brothers he states:—

On or about the 29th July 1897, their family property, both movable and immovable, situated in the town and island of Bombay, and in the Districts of Poona and Satara, as well as some property situated in the Native State of Sangli and held in trust for his son-in-law by Sardar Balasaheb, was attached, and out of the income of the family property a monthly allowance of Rs. 300 was ordered to be paid to Sirdar Balasaheb, and that of Rs. 200 to Tatyasaheb, for their maintenance, and the petitioner got for the maintenance of himself and the members of the family Rs. 550 per mensem, which since April last has been reduced to Rs. 240, on the ground that the movable property was released from attachment.

That the petitioner, accordingly, begs leave to submit this representation, praying that Your Excellency's Government may be pleased to review the proceedings, taken under the said Regulation, and adopt such steps as will soon enable his brothers to be released from the imprisonment, and the immovable property from the attachment, on the grounds and for the various reasons set forth here in the sequel.

THE LEGALITY OF THE IMPRISONMENT.

Now first a few words with regard to the imprisonment in question. It is now more than nine months since the petitioner's said two brothers have been imprisoned, or placed under personal restraint, and the petitioner regrets that the Government is not yet pleased to give out even the reasons, which it considered as good and sufficient to justify its proceedings under Section 1 of the Regulation. It is, however submitted that Section 1, Clause 1. empowers the Government to postpone only for a reasonable time the institution of ulterior proceedings of a judicial nature against the prisoner, in other words it is only for a reasonable period of time that the Government is warranted to keep the individual in custody or confinement without any judicial trial, and, consequently, also to withhold from him the knowledge of the reasons why he was arrested and confined. Moreover, the Reasons of State, meaning purposes and considerations, differ from Reasons for the arrest which are a person's acts &c., jutifying his arrest.

Section 1, clause 1st, runs to the effect that "When any of the considerations stated in the preamble of this Regulation may seem to the Governor-in-Council to require that an individual should be placed under restraint, without any immediate view to ulterior Proceedings of a Judicial nature it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council, provided always that with reference to the individual the measure shall not be in breach of British law, to cause such individual to be apprehended &c." It will thus be seen that by the insertion of the single word, viz., "immediate" the Legislature not only prevented the Regulation from being unnatural and invalid and also from being repugnant to the laws of the realm, but made the holding of ulterior Judicial proceedings certain, and cut down, or, rather, limited the possibility of an indefinite postponement of such proceedings to a reasonable period of time; and under S. 1, cl. 2, Ap. A, there must exist reasons for the arrest which must be declared to be good and sufficient in the warrant of arrest evidently to have thereon the Court's final decision in future. This, therefore, also points to an ulterior judicial trial.

It is further submitted that although the said Section 1, clause 1, is sufficiently clear in its meaning, and reproduces Section 1 of the Bengal Regulation III of 1818 yet the Bombay Legislature of the time, with a view chiefly to emphasize and render more explicit the above mentioned effect and interpretation of the section, purposely added to it the words, namely, "provided always that with reference to the individual the measure shall not be in breach of British law", which are not to be found in the correspondiug section 1 of the said Bengal Regulation. Moreover, it may be remarked that whatever may be the other effects of the omission of the said additional words from the ection of the Bombay Regulation under the operation of Act III of 1858, with respect to persons other than European British Subjects, and the availability of the writ of Habeas Corpus, which has been already much discussed in Reg. vs. Vaughan (5. Bengal 418, 429) and In re Ameerkhan (6 Bengal 392, 418), it is certain that by such omission neither the said good effect of the insertion and retention of the word "immediate" was any wise impaired, or affected, nor were the powers of the Government enlarged, in other words, the omission in question did neither empower the Government to postpone the trial indefinitely, nor confer any discretion on it with respect to subjecting the prisoner to a judicial trial.

The force and grammatical position of the word "immediate," it is humbly submitted, imposes on the Government the permanent obligation of subjecting every State-prisoner ultimately to a judicial trial, and consequently, of disclosing to him sooner or later the real reasons of his confinement. This interpretation of the law in Section 1 of the Regulation is fully established, and corroborated by the most glaring and patent fact that the Regulation in question, while in its Section 9 it authorises the Government to release at its pleasure and discretion the property from attachment without intervention of any court of law, does no where similarly authorise the Government to discharge at its pleasure and discretion the prisoner from confinement in any manner whatever (i. e. on bail, &c.),—the plain reason being that the law in section 1 expressly and purposely provides for the taking of ulterior proceedings of a judicial nature against the individual arrested, and imprisoned by the Government for reasons which may have been considered by it as good and sufficient, in order that, according to the plainest principles of justice, it may be ultimately left to a Court of law to say upon the evidence and consideration of such reasons, whether the individual shall be acquitted, or remanded to prison according to the provisions of the regular and ordinary Criminal law of the land applicable to the case.

THE ATTACHMENT OF PROPERTY.

After further argument the petition proceed:—Now Your Excellency's petitioner begs leave to proceed to the consideration of the attachment of the property by the Government under the Regulation. It has already been narrated that your petitioner's brothers were suddenly arrested and removed from their family residence on the 28th of July 1897, and on the following day, that is, the 29th July, the whole of the family-property consisting of movables and immovables situated in the city, and the district of Poona was laid under attachment, under the orders of Your Excellency's Government, by the District Magistrate and Collector of Poona who acted in the matter through the City Magistrate, and Deputy Collector of Poona, and similar properties situated in other districts, such as Bombay and Satara were also attached through similar means; and on the same day the petitioner sent a representation to the local authorities to be placed before the Government, protesting against the attachment mainly upon the grounds that movable property could not be attached at all under the Regulation, and that as the petitioner and his arrested two brothers formed a joint, and united Hindu family, the attachment could not be made, unless beforehand a proper partition was effected, and due provisions made for the claims of those, who had an interest in such property. But nothing was done in the matter till about the end of 1897, when the Government issued orders to the District Collectors and Magistrates concerned, to release only the movable property from the attachment.

A subsequent closer study, and further consideration of the Regulation, however, brought to light the real purpose and nature of the attachment under the Regulation, which in its turn made evident a radical objection to the attachment of any property whatsoever in the petitioner's case. In the first place, it was clear from the frame of the Regulation that when any person was arrested and imprisoned, the attachment of his property was not to follow as a matter of course, or a necessary conequence, or vice versa, that is to say, the attachment of any person's property was not to be followed, or preceded necessarily by his imprisonment; and to make this fact and intention more distinct, the Bombay Legislators, although they reproduced almost verbatim in their Regulation XXV of 1827 the corresponding Bengal Regulation III of 1818, yet they divided the Bombay Rugulation into two chapters, and gave them each a separate and appropriate heading. The first chapter deals only with "the rules for the apprehension and confinement of individuals as State-prisoners," but does not refer at all to the subject of the attachment of the property of such individuals. On the other hand, the 2nd Chapter treats only of "the rules for attachment of lands for reasons of State, and for removing such attachment, but does not refer at all to the imprisonment of the proprietor of the lands to be attached for State-reasons. But the way in which the Bengal and the Bombay Regulations prominently testify to the fact that the imprisonment and the attachment are not necessarily connected with each other, or may not coexist, is that in both the Regulations the preamble is divided into distinct parts appropriate to each of the two chief subjects or Chapters, viz, those connected with the imprisonment, and the attachment. In consequence of this separate provision of the appropriate parts of the preamble for such subjects or Chapters, it has become an absolute necessity that both the conduct of the individual to be imprisoned, and the condition of the landed property to be attached, must each be found to be equally, and independently connected with the breach, or possibility of the breach of peace, and the like, before a person could be imprisoned and his landed, property attached at one and the same time under the Regulation. In short, the conduct of the individual, and the condition of the management of the immovable property should each separately, and respectivly furnish similar yet distinct reasons, as has been already said above, for the attachment and the imprisonment.

It is, therefore, submitted that the existence of separate and distinct reasons with respect to the imprisonment and the attachment is a sine qua non of the exercise of the powers of imprisonment and attachment under the Regulation, which pre-eminently distinguishes such attachment from a similar measure under the ordinary Criminal and Civil Procedure Codes, which is, generally speaking, of a coercive and punitive character, and is illustrated, for instance, by the provision in those Codes, for the attachment of the property of an absconding witness or by that for the attachment of the property of a refractory defendant under section 260 of the C. P. Code. Under those Codes property is attached for some fault of its owner, which is generally not connected with any property at all and not for the faulty condition of the property itself; whereas under the Regulation in question, immovable property is attached, only for the faulty administrative condition, so to say, of such property, and such attachment has nothing to do with the conduct, or, rather, misconduct of its owner in so far as it may not be concerned in bringing about the faulty condition. From this it is evident that the attachment, and the imprisonment may coexist in the case of a person who has in his hands what is called the administrative control, or government of his landed property. In short, the attachment under the Regulation is purely an administrative measure.

Section 8 of the Regulation declares thatsuch attachments shall be only temporary, and Section 9, as already said above, authorises the Government to release the property from attachment "whenever the Government shall be of opiniou that the circumstances which rendered the attachment of such state necessary have ceased to operate, and that the management of the state can be committed to the hands of the proprietor without public hazard or inconvenience"—which clearly shows that such management must be concerned, at least, with the maintenance of peace and order in the locality for the prevention of hazard and inconvenience to the public or people thereof. It is, therefore, submitted that the object of the attachment under the Regulation being merely to deprive the owner of the Police jurisdiction and the like, it is clear that no immovable property still less any movable one, situated, or lying in an ordinary British Indian District can be properly attached under the Regulation, and that the attachment in the present case must be considered illegal.

Another point which the Petitioner would submit for consideration is that there is no provision in the Regulation which can be considered to authorise the Government to provide for the maintenance of the State-prisoner from the income or property of the prisoner himself. It is humbly submitted that chapter 1 of the Regulation is clearly of the nature of the Criminal Law. The custody or confinement underthe Regulation does not in any way differ from the custody of the Police under the Criminal Procedure Code except that the latter cannot exceed 15 days in point of duration, and can be terminated by the Police officer by bond or bail for the time being; and there is no reason why the public treasury should not be charged with the expenses of maintenance under the Regulation as under the Criminal Procedure Code. Accordingly, it is respectfully submitted that the income of the family-property of the Petitioner has not been rightly charged with the maintenance of his two brothers while they are under Public custody. It is further humbly submitted that S. 2 which alone authorises the Government "to fix the allowance for the support of the prisoner, and also to specify through whose means (i. e. agency) it is to be paid, and how it is to be applied," does not say that it should be a charge upon the prisoner's property. Nor can the prisoner's property be attached under the Regulation with a view to provide maintenance. Moreover, as any individual may be imprisoned under the Regulation and not merely zemindars and the like, such individual may not afford, or possess means to enable the Government to provide maintenance therefrom. Besides, the petitioner is not aware whether any law like the Statute 3 Jac. I. C. 10 has ever been enforced in India in the matter of a prisoner's maintenance.

THE RELEASE ON PAROLE.

Under certain conditions, and the direction of the District Magistrate, and Collector of Belgaum the Petitioner's brothers have taken up their residence within the precincts of the fort there, and that they have been informed by that authority that they shall not leave Belgaum on any account whatever, and also that they would continue to receive their allowance as before from the property. The immovable property has not, however, been yet released from attachment as reported in the newspapers. The residence of his brothers in Belgaum, therefore, under the present circumstances, it is submitted, amounts practically to their being still under a kind of custody and surveillance, although it cannot be denied that it carries with it comparatively a far greater freedom than in jail. Notwithstanding these facts, the Petitioner feels himself in duty bound to express his deep sense of gratitude to Your Excellency's Government, for for the gracious measure of transfer involving a salubrious change as it timely served to prevent the health, especially, of Sardar Balwantrao from drifting into a morbid condition. It is, however, respectfully submitted that the condition of good conduct, which might have been, properly speaking, imposed, if considered necessary, in case his brothers had been judicially convicted, and recovered their usual full freedom,—has greatly added to the anxieties of the Petitioner, for under the present circumstances, the elements of time, place, personal identity and the like which, being variable and indefinite under the ordinary conditions of full personal freedom, make it naturally difficult to prove, and still more to concoct an accusation, having practically become fixed, well-known and invariable in this case, are likely to favour and facilitate so far the concocting and fabricating efforts of any busy, and mischievously inclined malevolent persons, which, if successful, might prove detrimental not only to the interests of his brothers, but eventually to those of the petitioner also. For instance, it is humbly submitted that under the present circumstances the usual defence of a real alibi will not be available to his brothers, nor is it within their power to so arrange and conduct the programme of their daily life with respect to time and place, at any rate, for some time to come, as to place themselves beyond the ken and sphere not only of concocting malevolence but also of the most fastidious, who may be prone to suspect them of their being somehow connected with any thing that might meet with the disapproval of the Government.

As a safe and sure remedy, therefore, against the aforesaid pernicious and dangerous contingencies, the petitioner would humbly, and earnestly pray that the Government would be pleased to put his brothers immediately upon their trial, and thus to give them a fair opportunity to clear their character, and the reputation of their family for unswerving loyalty to the British Government. The necessity of granting the relief, here just now suggested, and prayed for, is the more urgent, because Lord George Hamilton has, during the past ten months since August last, thought it fit from time to time to give utterance in the House of Commons to several accusations against the petitioner's brothers ranging from the complicity in the alleged conspiracy connected with the lamentable murders of Mr. Rand and Lieut. Ayerst to the alleged intriguing with a Police Patil of the Parvati village near Poona, and the threat alleged to be used to some local nurse of damaging her obstetric medical practice. The utterances in question it is submitted, show beyond any reasonable doubt that the mind of the highest authorities in the State is imbued, at any rate, with a strong suspicion of the implication of his brothers in the matters of the said several allegation and the due effect of his circumstance cannot be supposed to be negatived or counteracted by the fact that Your Excellency's Government has hitherto refrained from making public the true reasons for the arrest of the petitioner's brothers, evidently because in reply to Sardar Balwantrao's petition, dated, the 29th December 1897.

Under these circumstances, therefore, it is respectfully submitted, the imposition of the condition of good conduct has evidently clothed the case with an altogether new and alarming aspect, for the imposition impliedly signifies that even in the absence of a judicial declaration the Government is satisfied about the misconduct of his brothers, that it has condoned the same for the time being, and that they will be kept in their present condition until the Government is convinced of their innocence, and that above all, the full final release is no longer to be the result of a judicial trial or proceeding. It is not, therefore difficult to imagine how greatly the new measure of imposition has complicated the case, and put off the prospect of a complete release for an indefinite period of time, which, it is humbly submitted, is contrary to the law laid down in Section 1 of the Regulation,—not to say that such imposition itself previous to any ulterior judicial proceeding, cannot rightly be considered to be permissible under the Regulation.

Moreover the necessity holding an immediate judicial trial is rendered more apparent, and urgent by the fact that under the altered circumstances of the case as just now described, the release will, it is humbly submitted, depend upon what opinion or presumption the Government might form, or arrive at on the happening or otherwise of certain contingencies. But it has already been shown above that the mind of the Government and other higher authorities has not yet been freed from suspicion against the petitioner's brothers. It may, therefore, be reasonably feared, that in the event of the happening of the untore and contingencies being the result of the doings of any busy malevolent persons as already referred to herein above, the presumption will be but unfavourable, the same being not grounded solely upon the nature of such contingent events but upon the existing suspicion also. It is, therefore, in every respect desirable that the ground for forming any presumption in this case, should be fairly cleared beforehand by the result of a judicial trial which, it is humbly solicited, should accordingly be held without any delay as required by the Regulation. Lastly, it is most respectfully submitted, that it should be specially noted that while Section 9 of the Regulation makes the release of the property from attachment depend upon the opinion, pleasure or discretion of Government there is not to be found a single provision which might be understood to authorise the Government to treat the release of the State-prisoner in the same manner and on the same principal, or in other words, to release a State-prisoner the intervention of the Court is absolutely necessary and unavoidable.

In conclusion, while humbly tendering his apology for the unavoidable length, and argumentative character of this Memorial, the Petitioner most respectfully solicits that Your Excellency in Council will be graciously pleased to take all the aforesaid points, facts and circumstances into kind and patient consideration, and to order an immediate trial of his brothers, and release the immovable property from the attachment.

And for this act of justice and kindness the Petitioner as in duty bound shall ever pray.

SADASHIVA RAMCHANDRA NATU.

24th June 1898. House No. 337 Shanwar Peit.

WRECKS IN INDIAN WATERS.

NEW LIGHTHOUSES.

PARTICULARS are to hand, in a G. O. issued yesterday, (July 4.) of five new lights that are to be lit next year at different points on the Madras coast. That "more light" is required is borne out in an interesting table, likewise to hand within the last few days, showing the number of vessels, including native craft, that, year by year for the last twenty years, have been totally lost in Indian waters, or, in other words, between Suez and Penang. The numbers of the wrecks, as also of the lives lost, are very variable, and are not of such a diminishing sort as might be wished. Thus in 1890 the vessels that were totally destroyed in Indian waters were numerous, including eighteen British steamers and sailing ships, totalling 13,754 tons; forty two British-Indian sailing vessels, totalling 2,271 tons; and ten native craft, totalling 555 tons; and yet, in spite of this large destruction of vessels, the total number of lives lost is reported to have been only four. This was exceptional; but human lives by no means always get off so well. In 1896, for instance, the loss of vessels in India waters was considerably smaller, being six British vessels, twenty-seven British-India vessels, and sixteen native craft; yet the loss in life, 151 in all, was very much greater. Some of the "bad years" for fatalities in Indian waters will be remembered by many of our readers. Amongst these "bad years" was 1876, in which 400 pilgrims perished in the Hydari, bound from Calcutta to Jeddah. In 1885 Speke Hall foundered in the Gulf of Aden, and 58 lives were lost. In 1887 the Sir John Lawrence foundered at the mouth of the Hooghly, and 750 lives were lost. In 1888 the Vaitarna was wrecked off the Kathiawar coast, and 800 lives were lost. In 1892 the Deccan foundered in the Indian Ocean, with the loss of 214 lives, and in 1896 the Luna was wrecked in the Gulf of Aden, with the loss of 75 lives. These wrecks, with so much loss of life, have called for "more light," and Madras is not backward in answering to the general demand, as is shown in the particulars of the new lights that are to be exhibited next year on Madras shores. One of the new lights is to be called the Kaph light, and is to be some miles north of Mangalore, and is to shine from a white masonry tower 120 feet high, or just five feet lower than our own Madras lighthouse, to be built on a rock near a ruin known as the Kaph Battery. The light is to be a flash light, visible 18 miles in clear weather, and will probably be lighted for the first time in June next. Another flash-light, to be called the Kistna light, is to be lit on the Golconda coast between False Point Divi and Point Divi, in the delta of the Kistna river, and is to oust the present Point Divi light. The lighthouse here is to be 155 feet high, and the light visible 18 miles. An occulting light, visible 11 miles, is to be exhibited at Masulipatam in place of the fixed light that is now exhibited from a flagstaff at the landing-place. The light house is to be built on the coast immediately to the north of the entrance to the Masulipatam river. Yet another flash-light, visible 18 miles, is to be lit in a lighthouse that is to be built at Manapaod Point, in the Gulf of Manaar, on the coast midway between Tuticorin and Comorin, and is to supersede the present fixed red light.—*Madras Times.*

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is Sold by Medicine Dealers every where at 1s. 6d. per bottle.

THE BOMBAY EDUCATIONAL RECORD.

ALL in this Presidency who are interested in educational topics will be glad to learn that the Bombay Educational Record, which by the incomprehensible order of Mr. Chatfield, the late Director of Public Instruction, ceased to exist at the end of 1894, has been revived, with the cordial approval of Mr. E. Giles, the present Director. The first number dated July, is now before us, and is what the publisher Mr. Hale describes it to be "in all essential respects a continuation of the old journal, conducted in the same spirit but with new departments. We wish the "Record" in its new lease of life a no less successful career than in the days of Mr. Kirkham's editorship. The object and scope of the Record is set forth by the joint editors, Mr. J. Macdonald and Professor J. G. Covernton. The former writes:—

On 1st December 1884, a Special Editorial Notice appeared in the "Bombay Educational Record" to the effect that under orders from the Director of Public Instruction the Record ceased to exist from that day.

Naturally the regards of the Record looked for some explanation. Mr. Chatfield, the Director of Public Instruction, had for some years beed desirous of bringing the Record to an end, and availed himself of a desire on the part of the then Editor to hand over charge to some younger man, to carry out his design. The Editor made the announcement with great regret, not only for sentimental and personal reasons, but because he feared the step would involve a serious educational loss. He rightly thought that as regarded sentiment it would be affectation to pretend that he viewed with indifference the deliberate extinction, in the height of its popularity and influence, of a journal which had run an unbroken course for thirty years, and which had been founded by Sir Alexander Grant, the author of so much that was sound and solid in the department. But his regret was based on more substantial grounds. He believed that no one who was acquainted with the inner life of the English and Anglo-Vernacular Schools of the Presidency could doubt that a great deal that was most hopeful in their condition was traceable to the monthly lectures and stimulus of the Record. He believed that in that respect the journal had amply justified the anticipations of its founder. That being the case he could but deeply regret the discontinuance of an agency tried by long experience and proved to promote the intelligent study of the science and art of teaching, and the cessation of an influence which had steadily made for moral and intellectual improvement in our schools.

Professor Covernton says in the course of his remarks:—The mere fact that the other great Presidencies magazines dealing with educational matters have sprung up and borne good fruit is sufficient to indicate at least the probable utility of a similar venture in Bombay. But, for purposes of explanation rather than of justification, it will be more satisfactory to set forth briefly the objects which we have kept before us in reviving and enlarging the defunct "Educational Record." To take the most obvious, first, the establishment of a literary organ, which, if not quite a 'possession unto eternity,' shall be at any rate a means of presenting to the attention of our contemporaries and possibly—for wewould not induge in vainglorious anticipations—of some few of those who will come after, the work and progress of Education in this Presidency. In such an organ there can be no ground for exclusiveness or partiality. It must take for its province all phases of Education, from the elementary school to the University, from the study of the most timeworn classics to the investigation of the latest miracles of Science. It is not meant—Heaven forbid—that the editors should descend ex cathedra to struggle with all or any of the countless 'ologies' included in this vast field, but they will be pleased to keep the ring for hardier and more specially trained combatants, while they themselves court in glorious security in occasional descants on method and general principles.

One aim, however, there is which in particular they hope to keep before them, both in their more individual expression and in their joint conduct of the "Record" as a whole, and that is, the promotion of a new sense of solidarity, of corporate exisence in the minds of teachers of all classes and of all creeds throughout the presidency and not only among those who teach but also among those who learn. The word 'new' may perhaps ring somewhat presumptuous in the ears of a few, but we venture to assert that those who are working in behalf of edncation in Bombay really do need co-ordination in this respect. *Esprit de corps*, no doubt, there is, but it is too local, too sectarian, and tends to the production rather of competition than co-operation. Now competition is a good thing in its way—to some extent it is a sign of healthful vigour—but it may be carried to excess, in which case it obscures the true ideals to be aimed at, and substitutes a means for the end. In these pages the advocates of rival systems may air (or if they prefer it ventilate) their views, exchange their ideas and discuss their difficulties (or those of their opponents, according to choice) until they learn to know each other better and upon closer acquaintance become, if not sympathetic comrades: at least appreciative adversaries. Thus the common cause, which all have at heart, will be furthered by all and not in this portion of India only but throughout the whole length and breadth of the continent. The ever-widening ripple of successful effort here will spread continually until coming into contact with systems not our own, it will communicate to them something of its own force or receive in its turn new direction and fresh impetus.

But there is a secondary set of subjcts to which also we confess a firm devotion. The title promises not merely an "Educational Review" but a "Literary Journal" withal. The claim is a bold one, yet, while properly conscious of our temerity, we advance it almost with light hearts, since the burden of making it good lies not more upon ourselves than upon our contributors and readers. We trust that both will support us staunchly, the one in writing, the other in reading that which shall have something more than mere weight to recommend it.

And, lastly, we would be frank, For all sove for the specialist, or the faddist, the purely 'technical' or 'professional' magazine is a dreary waste. Now we should prefer this one to be an oasis, and we think that education, being a matter of universal importance, is not incapable of being rendered of at least mediocre interest. Negative means to this end would be to avoid allowing undue prominence to esoteric and professional details as well as to evade the use of technical slang or what may be called 'educational cant.' More positive results may be expected from the definite effort to give effect to literary aspirations and from an attempt to render the magazine not only *educational* but *educative*. Articles dealing in a popular way with interesting topics of literature and science of art and history can do more for those who seek to broaden their minds than countless disquisitions on cut and dried theories of education. The fact is, educationalists are prone to think more of the anatomy and pathology of their subject than is good for them or it. Let them study its biology and comparative morphology, above all let them apply their learning to practical ends, but still to the outside world the skeleton will need wrapping in living flesh and blood and even the addition of a few not unattractive garments and trinkets.

WEDDING AT OOTACAMUND

A QUIET wedding took place at Ootacamund, on Saturday at 10 o'clock at St. Stephen's, between Francis Thomas Fellowes, son of the late General Charles H. Wilson, and Louisa Fanny, daughter of Admiral Harvey Royse, R. N. Owing to the bridegroom's family being in mourning the ceremony was necessarily of a "quiet" description. The bride was given away by her brother-in-law, Captain Ainslie, R. E., Commanding the Sappers and Miners at Secunderabad. Mr. E. Clifton Hatch was best man. The Rev. F. N. Crowther united the happy pair. The register was witnessed by Captain and Mrs. Ainslie and Mrs. Burlton. The newly wedded couple left the Church amid a shower of rice and rose petals and departed to Coonoor, where they are to spend their honeymoon. There was no breakfast, but the evening before Mr. and Mrs. C. H. B. Burlton very hospitably gave a dinner to the relations of the bride and bridegroom, who were toasted with all due honour. The following relations of the bride and bridegroom were present at the wedding:—Captain and Mrs. Ainslie, the bride's brother-in-law and sistar; Mrs. Brock and Mrs. Burlton, sisters of the bridegroom; Mr. C. H. Brock, his nephew, and the Misses Burlton, his two little nieces. The bride was very becomingly attired in a travelling dress of blue-grey face cloth, trimmed with white satin, and wore a very handsome hat, white curled chiffon, with large white ostrich plumes. She carried a beautiful bouquet of white azalias and carnations with maidenhair fern, and tied with a large bow of white silk ribbon. As there were no bridesmaids the bouquet was held during the service by Mrs. Ainslie, who wore a crepon of a bluish shade, with a large cloak of blue face cloth, trimmed with white chiffon, and lined inside with peach coloured shot silk. Mrs. Brock had on a heliotrope Irish silk poplin trimmed with Maltese lace, with a black hat with black ostrich plumes. Mrs. Burlton was dressed in white Cashmere trimmed with white silk lace, with a large white picture hat with ostrich plumes. The Misses Burlton looked very sweet in very pale canary coloured muslin frocks trimmed with Valenciennes, and large leghorn hats of the same colour.

THERE is still snow on the road across the Burzil Pass, but it is disappearing fast. Already about 15,000 maunds of stores have been sent, this season, to the Gilgit Agency, from Bandipur, 6,500 ponies and 250 camels being employed on this work. Probably Captain Bretherton will send some supplies to Chilas, by the Khagan Valley road, across the Babusar Pass this season. These supplies would be obtained in Abbottabad. This undertaking will be quite a new departure, and will give an impetus to the trade of Chilas, which is growing largely every year.

SIXTH ANNUAL ALOYSIAN SOCIAL GATHERING.

THE sixth annual social gathering of the ex-students of the St. Aloysian College, Mangalore, resident in Bombay, writes a correspondent, was held on the 2nd instant, at the Setna Lodge, Girgaum. The spacious, hall was gaily decorated with flowers and palm-leaves, and hung round with flags and pictures in a very artistic manner, which lent a charming appearance to the whole scene, and did no little credit to the taste of the Aloysians who had taken a personal interest in all the arrangements. The Aloysians mustered strongly on the occasion, which bore undoubted testimony to the unity and enthusiasm that prevail among them and the keen interest they take in making their annual fete a complete success. The chair was occupied by Dr. C. Fernandes, M. D., among the guests present were:—The Hon'ble Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar, B. A., LL.B., Mr. Mir Aun Ali, Bar-at-Law, Revd. Fr. Misquitta, Mr. D. J. Ferreira, B. A., LL. B., solicitor, Mrs. Ferreira, Dr. Miss R. C. Ferreira, L. M. and S., Miss R. Misquitta, Mr. N. G. Velinkar, M. A., LL., B. Mr. G. J. D'Mello, M. D., Messrs. G. S. Mulgankar, B. A., LL. B., and S. S. Mulgankar, B. A. LL. B., Misses Almeida and D'Mello, Mr. L. Fernandes, B. A., Mr. J. Dobson, Mr. and Miss Coutts, Mrs. Cottring, Miss Fillingham, Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Alvares, Misses Alvares and Almeida, Mr. J. F. S. Coelho, Messrs. S. R. Dharadhar, B. A., J. A. Samant, B. A., V. R. Joshi, B. A., N. Sukhtankar, B. Sc., Mr. D. A. Idguniji B. A., LL. B., Mr. and Mrs. V. Cabral, Dr. Elijah Moses, L. M. and S., Mr. David Moses, B. A., Mr. K. Rama Rao, Mr. V. A. Lajmi, B. A., Mr. and Mrs. E. Stanton, Mr. and Mrs. W. Beale, Mr. L. Pereira, Misses Sargent and Frank, and others.

The programme was a varied and interesting one. At 9 p.m. an overture on the piano by Mr. A. P. Da-Costa announced the opening of the proceedings, which was followed by the recitation by Mr. C. F. Noronha, of a humourous prologue composed for the occasion by Mr. Joseph Saldanha, B. A. The next item was the song "Asthore" rendered in excellent style by Mr. J. F. Fernandez. This was succeeded by the piano duet the Intermezzo "Forget-Me-Not" played by Mrs. A. G. Saldanha and Mr. Da Costa, which was much appreciated. Then came the funniest part of the programme, The "Two Gents in a fix" a comic farce in one act was performed by Messrs. R. Roche and S. D'Souza, in a manner which sent the audience into incessant fits of laughter. This over, the Aloysian choir sang the ballet for four voices. "Come away, sweet love" which elicited an enchore. Mr. Da Costa was seen to his best at the piano in the piece the "Brook" which followed. The audience were then treated by Mr. J. M. Gonsalves to two comic songs. "Blue Ribbon Jane" and "All over the shop" which were loudly applauded.

In the intervals toasts were drunk in the usual enthusiastic manner to Her Majesty the Queen, to His Holiness the Pope, and to the College being proposed in warm terms by Messrs. A. F. Theodore, C. F. Noronha and D. B. Pinto, B. A., respectively.

Then the regular programme gave way to a miscellaneous one, which consisted of conversazione, music and dancing. Miss Fillingham gave the pathetic solo "Ora pro nobis" and Miss Misquitta played the piano solo "Alice" both of which were highly appreciated. Among other, the comic songs given by Mr. Da Vida delighted the company immensely. An interval was devoted to drinking the health of the president and the guests. Mr. A. G. Saldanha, who proposed the toast, referred to the deep interest Dr. Fernandes had always evinced in the welfare and progress of the Aloysians in Bombay, and to the encouragement he has given to every public movement initiated by them. Mr. Saldanha also made mention of Dr. Fernandes's visit to Europe last year for furthering his medical studies, and the pleasure it had given to his Aloysian friends to know that his efforts were crowned with conspicuous success. Turning to the guests Mr. Saldanha said that the Aloysians were happy to see so many ladies and gentlemen in the hall, which showed that they appreciated the entertainment provided by the Aloysians. In thanking the guests for responding so readily to the Committee's invitation, in spite of uncertain weather he expressed a hope that they would continue to honour the Aloysians Social Gatherings in future years also. Dr. Fernandes said it was with mingled feelings of pride and pleasure that he had accepted the honor of presiding at the Social Gathering of such an educated and enlightened body as that of the Aloysian ex-students. He had come in contact with several Aloysians for some years past and had been watching their progress in different walks of life, and he was glad to find that the majority of them had distinguished themselves by their push and ability, whether in their university career or in the government service, or in private enterprise. He had been gratified to read in the newspaper not long ago that the Aloysians in Bombay had formed themselves into an Association for their mutual interests and advancement. This movement had his hearty support and sympathy and he wished it every prosperity and success. He concluded his speech with assurance that the Aloysians could always count upon his sympathy in all their aspirations.

Mr. Mir Aun Ali, Bar-at-Law, on behalf of the guests, thanked the Aloysians for their hospitality and the admirable entertainment provided for them. To him, that evening's entertainment, partaking as it did of a highly social and quasi literary character, was a revelation. During his eight years' stay in England he had no doubt—witnessed many gatherings of a similar nature, but he never anticipated that the "emeriti" of an Indian College would have the originality and pluck to hit upon such a social and intellectual feast is he had just witnessed. He was particularly struck by the spirit of devotion and enthusiasm the Aloysian "alumni" seemed to be animated with towards their "alma mater" and he was sure that he was voicing the feeling of all the guests present when he said that their hosts were men of superior intellect and highly resourceful minds. The speaker wound up his remarks with complimentary references to some of the distinguished Aloysians, whom he had known while in England and whom he held in the highest steem notably among them being his friends, Mr. F. X. D'Souza, B. A. LL. B. (Cantab.) I. C. S. now Acting Collector and Political Agent at Kaira and Mr. John Fernandes, Bar.-at-Law of the Inner Temple now practising at the BangaloreBar. Mr. M. S. Mulgankar, B.A., L.L. B., and Mr. E. Stanton seconded Mr. Ali, with a few further remarks and gave three cheers to the Aloysians.

The orchestra which was in attendance entertained the company with lively strains of music during the evening, and after the main part of the programme was over, kept the lovers of the light fantastic toe going till the early hours of that morning. The proceedings terminated with the National Anthem.

It remains to be added that there was nothing left to be desired in the matters of the refreshments provided for the occasion. The Hindu friends were garlanded with flowers and entertained with pan supari fruits and scent. The members of the Aloysian managing committee deserve great credit for their able management of the whole affair

SALE OF ABKARI LICENSES IN BOMBAY.

YESTERDAY again at 1 p.m., at the Town Custom House, Mr. A. Wood, Assistant Collector of Customs, assisted by Mr. R. J. Sharman, Assistant Collector of Abkari, put up to sale 16 licences, out of the 46 remaining from the previous day's sale. There was a large attendance of Parsee and Bhundaree bidders and a brisk competition went on—as will be seen as under, Thirty remaining lots will be put up to-day at 1 o'clock. The reserve bids were Rs. 11,200, and rose in value to 75,100, thereby Government has realised Rs. 63,900:—

SECOND CLASS COUNTRY RETAIL SHOPS.

No. of License.	Street or Road.	Reserve. Rs.	Price. Rs.
69	Jugjeewan Kika Street	700	2,725
77	Junction of Breach Candy and Lohar Street	700	2,475
80	DeLisle Road	700	4,100
85	Falkland Road	700	3,650
87	Doorgadevi Road	700	6,225
91	Kolbhat Lane	700	2,125
104	Khattersly Lane	700	3,200
124	Bellasis Road	700	4,500
125	Bhendi Bazar Parel Road	700	5,600
130	Camatipura Centre Road	700	3,750
137	Camatipura Centre Road	700	5,650
139	Mahim Augur Bazar	700	3,675
145	DeLisle Road, Byculla	700	7,075
152	Dhobie Ghat Clerk Road	700	7,525
159	Haines Road, Byculla	700	7,500
173	Worli [illegible]	700	5,025
		11,200	75,100

THE deputation that came last week from Aligarh to appeal to the people of the Punjab for funds in aid of the Sir Syed Ahmed Memorial, says the *Pioneer*, left Lahore on Monday evening. They addressed the Lahore public in three successful and largely-attended public meetings, and the local subscriptions amounted to about Rs. 14,000. This includes amounts, both promised and actually paid in, in the different places in the Punjab where the matter has been taken up. The deputation will visit the Punjab again in the cold weather, when they come to attend the sittings of the Mahomedan general educational conference at Lahore under the presidency of the Hon'ble Nawab Fateh Ali Khan. These meetings were attended both by Hindus and Mahomedans, and the liberality with which some Hindu gentlemen of Lahore subscribed towards the fund has gone a long way to promote the restoration of good feeling between the two races. Considering how strained were the relations between the two communities this time last year, this is a matter for congratulation.

THE PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

CASES PROVED NOT TO BE PLAGUE.

IT has been officially notified that of the number of cases reported from the 27th April to the 28th May, eight cases have been proved not to be plague. These were from the following Wards:—Shaikh Ghafur, a Mahomedan removed from 10, Korabardar's Lane, Ward 13, on the 27th April, discharged on the 8th May; Munia, a Mahomedan removed on the 28th April from Puddapookur, Ward 24, discharged on the 8th May; Mahomed Lahur, a Mahomedan, removed on the 29th April, from 43, Garden Reach Road, Ward 25, discharged on the 8th May; Narain Dass, a Hindoo, removed on the 30th of April from 20, Korabardar's Lane, Ward 13, discharged on the 20th May; Kanye Lall Madak, a Hindoo, removed on the 15th May from Manicktollah Street, Ward 4, discharged on the 24th of May; Mildred Andrews, Eurasian removed on the 15th May, from 27, Maulvi Imdad Ali's Lane, Ward 14, discharged on the 22nd May; G. Ferran, Eurasion, removed on the 18 May from 40, Kapalitollah, Ward 10, discharged on the 26th May; and Morad Ali, Mahomedan, removed on the 28th May from 6, Gobind Chunder Dhur's Lane, Amratollah, Ward 7, discharged on the 31st May.

THE PUBLIC HOSPITALS.

Up to Sunday there were ten patients at the Medical College Hospital, two at the Campbell Hospital, and one at Manicktollah. There is one patient, a European, in British Indian Street, segregated on the roof of the house. This patient had a lap dog which had killed a rat; and while petting the animal, it licked his hand on which there was a small sore. Shortly after this occurrence the gentleman became ill, and his case is reported to be the worst type of plague in Calcuttta. Ethel Kelly was discharged cured from the Medical College Hospital on Sunday the 3rd July.

INOCULATIONS.

Up to date Dr. Cook has performed 1,989 inoculations and Miss Christie 160, making a total of 2,149. Dr. Cook and Miss Christie assisted by Drs. Dutt, Ghose, and Mittra, went yesterday to 9, Sib Narain Dass' Lane, and 66-1, Bolaram Dey's Street, to inoculate some Hindoo families.

DEATHS IN WARD HOSPITALS.

There were three deaths on Friday at some of the Ward Hopitals. One was at Ward 15, the patient who was living at 10, Narial Bagan, Elliot Road, the case being reported by Dr. Chambers and the Vigilance Committee of the Ward. The second was a Hindoo of 1-16, Furriapookar Street, removed to the Ward Hospital by the Vigilance Committee of the Ward. The third was a Mahomedan who had been removed by the Vigilance Committee of Ward 8 on 28th ultimo to the Ward Hospital in Eden Hospital Lane, and died on Friday.

THE HOSPITALS.

Up to Friday there were twelve patients in the Medical College Hospital, two at the Campbell Hospital, and two at the Manicktollah Hospital.

FAMILY HOSPITALS.

A license has been granted for a private hospital on the roof of 20, British Indian Street, Dr. Cook, Health Officer, having inspected and approved of the place.

PRIVATE ISOLATION OF PATIENTS.

At the next meeting of the Municipal Commissioners, on Wednesday, the following resolution will be moved:—"That when in a case of plague occuring in any house which, or any portion of which, has not been previously licensed as a private family hospital, an application for isolating the patients in the house or any portion of it, or in any house of the neighbourhood is made, and such application is accompanied by an offer to make the necessary arrangements forthwith, and the place is approved of by the medical officers of the district, the patient shall not be removed to any public hospital."

FRESH SEIZURES AND DEATHS.

There was one seizure and one death reported to the Health Office on Sunday, in Wards Nos. 5 and 19 bringing up the total seizures to 166 and deaths to 127. The general death-rate of the city was 28 compared with 45 of the previous five years. Up to a late hour yesterday evening no fresh seisures of plague were reported, but one death, that of a Hindu, who was removed from Ward No. 5 to the Mayo Native Hospital on Sunday, where he died the same day.

THE EUROPEAN CASE.

A most instructive lesson is to be learned in connexion with the case of plague in British Indian Street, in which the sufferer is a European. We give the story as told us. Some time ago a dog belonging to the patient brought up into his bedroom a rat it had killed and plumped it down upon the floor. His master at once threw the rat away. The dog then licked his master's hand on which there was a slight abrasion, with the result that plague showed itself a few days after. If this story is true, it means that people must put themselves on their guard as far as their household pets are concerned.

THE SHALIMAR TRAGEDY.

Four natives, who, it is alleged, were implicated in the recent riot over the inoculation scare when an Austrian named Joseph Siewald was assaulted and pursued to the river off Shalimar Point where he was drowned, will be tried to-day at the Howrah Criminal Sessions which will be presided over by Mr. Caspersz, Sessions Judge at Alipur. Rai Nursing Chunder Dutt, Bahadur, will conduct the case for the prosecution and a native pleader of the local bar, will appear for the defence.

FRESH SUSPECTED CASES AND DEATHS.

There was one suspected case of plague reported by the Vigilance Committee and Dr. Stevens which occurred in Harrison Road, Ward No. 8 on Monday. The patient was removed to the Ward Hospital in Eden Hospital Street for treatment. One death was also reported, namely, the Bengali who was admitted into the Mayo Hospital on the 3rd and died there on the same day. A Hindu who was admitted in the Medical College Hospital on the 22nd of June was discharged on Monday. The total number of suspected cases now amounts to 167 and deaths to 128.

WEEKLY INOCULATIONS.

The weekly statement of the inoculations performed by Dr. Cook in Calcutta on all classes from the 26th of June to the 2nd instant shows that of the Hindus 31 males, 15 females were operated on; Mohamedans 44 males, 22 females; Europeans two males; other nationalities, two males and three females, making a grand total of 119 for the week.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE JULY STAKES.

THE July Stakes of 50 sovs each; 30ft. for two year olds; colts, 9st, fillies and geldings 8st. 11lb. The owner of the second horse to receive 100 sovs. out of the stakes, and the third to save his stakes. New T. Y. C. 40 subs. Closed 20th July 1897.

Lord Dunraven's bk c Desmond, by St Simon, L'Abesse de Jouarre T Loates 1
H R H the Prince of Wales's ch f Eventail, by Ayrshire, Fanchette Cannon 2
Mr Martin D Rucker's b c Irishman, by Melanion, Irish Stew, Watts 3
Mr Wallace Johnstone's b c Harrow, by Orme, Lady Primrose, S Loates 4

(Winner trained by R. Sherwood.)

Betting: 13 to 8 against Desmond, 11 to 10 Eventail, 8 to 1 Irishman.

Won by a neck; a length and a half between second and third.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES'S STAKES.

The Princess of Wales's stakes of 10,000sovs; the second horse to receive 1,000 sovs, the third 500sovs, the nominator of the winner 400 sovs, and the nominator of the second 200sovs. out of the stakes; for then thr e and four year-olds to carry 8st 7lbs., four, 9st 5lbs; mares and geldings allowed 3lbs; those got by stallions advertised to cover at that time at less than 100 sovs. allowed 3lbs, at less than 40 sovs. 6lbs, if claimed at the time of naming; maidens allowed 5lb allowances accumulative: any winner (handicaps and selling races excepted). of 500 sovs. to carry 3lb. of 1,000 sovs 6lbs, of 3,000 sovs, 9lbs, or of the Grand prix de Paris, the Derby, St. Leger, or Newmarket Stakes, 12lbs. extra; B. M.—251, subs, 52 of whom pay 31 sovs. each, 27 26sovs; 24 10sovs. and 56 5sovs, each. Closed Sept. 17. 1895.

Liability for those entered as foals; by subscription of 5 sovs. each; if left in after the first Tuesday in October 1896 a further subscription of 21 sovs.; if left in after the first Tuesday in March 1897 a further subscription of 32sovs.; if left in after the first Tuesday in January 1898 a further subscription of 52sovs.

Liability for those entered as yearlings: by subscription of 10sovs each; if left in after the first Tuesday in February 1896 a further subscription of 21sovs; if left in after the first Tuesday in March 1897 a further subscription of 32sovs; if left in after the first Tuesday in January 1888 a further subscription of 52sovs.

Mr Leopold de Rothschild's b f Goletta, by Galopin, Biserta, 4yrs, Loates 1
Duke of Devonshire's ch c Dieudonne, by Amphion, Mon Droit, 3yrs, Madden 2
Mr J R Keene's b c St Cloud II, by Candlemass, Belle of Maywood, 4yrs, Bradford 3
Lord Rosebery's b c Velasquez, by Donovan, Vista, 4yrs 0
Prince Soltykoff's b c Ninus, by Sheen, Nina, 3yrs 0
Sir M Fitzgerald's ch c Heir Male, by Ayrshire, Rose Mayle, 3yrs 0
Lord Stanley's b c Schonberg, by Royal Hampton, Orange, 4yrs 0
Duke of Devonshire's b c Minstrel, by Minting, Poem, 4yrs 0
Duke of Westminster's b c Collar, by St Simon, Ornament 3yrs 0
Mr Douglas Baird's b c Brio, by Galopin, Brier Root, 4yrs 0
Mr R A Oswald's b c St Evox, by St Simon, Saltaire, 3yrs 0
Mr P Lorillard's br f Chinook, by Sensation, Breeze, 3yrs 0
Lord Rosebery's b f Chelandry, by Goldfinch, Illuminata, 4yrs 0
Mr Wallace Johnstone's ch c Monterey, by Goldfinch, Mutina, 4yrs 0
Chev Ginistrelli's b c Trolop, by Janissary, Lucania, 3yrs 0

(Winner trained by A. Hayhoe.)

Betting: 100 to 8 against Goletta, 100 to 7 Dieudonne, 0 to 1 St. Cloud II,

I Won by two lengths half a length between second and third.—"Asian."

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, July 7.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Bgdr-Genl Comdg Aden Divn and Political Resident, Aden, has with the approval of the Governor in Council, nominated Lieut R A Cassels, 10th B L I, to act as Aide-de-Camp to the Political Resident.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Capt F W Wodehouse to be sub pro tem Administrator of the Radhanpur State from the date on which he assumed charge of the appointment

The Hon Mr H E M James, C S I, I C S, Commissioner in Sind, was granted privilege leave for fourteen days from the 6th June 1898.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to confer on Mr Ramchandra Nilkant Inamdar, within the area comprised within the limits of the Poona City Municipality and the Poona Suburban Municipality, all the powers conferred, and which may be conferred by and under the said Code on a Magistrate of the second class, and in exercise of the power conferred by Sec 15, H E in Council is further pleased to direct that Mr Ramchandra Nilkant Inamdar shall be a Member of, and shall exercise the powers conferred on, the Bench A of Special Magistrates at Poona constituted by Govt Notification No 2193, dated the 22nd March 1898, vice Mr Vyankatrao Krishna, deceased.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Saheb Nanaji Vithal Atre to act as first class Subordinate Judge, Khandesh, as a temporay measure, during the absence on leave of Rao Bahadur Krishnaji Narayan Kher or pending further orders.

Azam Shamacharya Balacharya Yekundi, Head Karkun, taluka Khanapur in the district of Belgaum, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the third class in that district.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to invest, under Sec 28 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869, Rao Saheb Chimnaji Raghunath Karkare, second class Subordinate Judge of Athni and Gokak, within the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the second class Subordinate Judge's Courts of Athni and Gokak, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs 50

In supersession of the orders contained in Govt Notification No 3769, dated 1st June 1898, Rao Bahadur Venkatrao Dattatraya Yennemadi, Dist Depy Collr, Kanara, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a Magte of the first class in that district, and is invested with additional powers specified

The Governor in Council is pleased to place ~~Rao Bahadur~~ Venkatrao Dattatraya Yennemadi, Magistrate of the first class in the district of Kanara, in charge of the Sub-Divn of that district comprising the talukas of Kumta, Honavar (including Bhatkal Petha), Siddapur and Sirsi

Mr T D Fry, I C S, Judge and Session Judge, Ahmedabad, is allowed privilege leave for three months from the 16th July 1898 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr E H E Leggatt, I C S, Joint Judge, Ahmedabad, to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, during the absence of Mr Fry or pending further orders

Azam Gangadhar Damodhar Wartak, Head Karkun, taluka Maval in the district of Poona, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a Magte of the third class in that district, and is invested with additional powers specified

The Governor in Council is pleased under the provisions of Sec 3 (1) of the Mamlatdars' Courts Act, 1876, to specially authorise Azam Datto Mahadeo Marathe, Mahalkari, petha Murgod in the district of Belgaum, to exercise the powers of a Mamlatdar under the said Act

Azam Shankar Daji Joshi, Head Karkun, taluka Sirur in the district of Poona, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a Magte of the third class in that district, and is invested with additional powers, specified

Rao Saheb Ramgovind Lalbhai Patel, acting Mamlatdar, taluka Vada in the district of Thana, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a Magte of the third class in that district, and is invested with additional powers, specified

The Governor in Council is pleased to invest Rao Bahadur R W Dashputre acting Dist Depy Collr and Magte of the first class in the district of Satara, with additional powers specified.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint, in Surpersession of the last part of Govt Notification No 4116 of 22nd June 1898, Mr W A Talbot to hold administrative charge of the Central Circle pending further orders

H Egthe Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Sirdar Khan Bahadur Muhammad Yakub valad Shekh Ismail to act as Depy Commr and Dist Registrar, Thar and Parkar, until Mr Mules is of hirelieved s duties as offg Collector of Hyderabad or pending further orders

In modification of previous orders, H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr L G Deshmukh to be Asst Collr, Dharwar, on his return to duty, and to direct that Rao Bahadur Vishvanath Narayan Sathaye should continue to act as Depy Collr in the Belgaum Dist pending the return to duty of Rao Bahadur Rudragauda Chenvirgauda Artal

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Yeshwantrao Nilkant to act as sixth grade Depy Collr and Personal Asst to the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture as a temporary measure.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Rao Bahadur Rudragauda Chenvirgauda Artal, on return from leave, to be Dist Depy Collr, Belgaum, and Rao Bahadur Vishvanath Narayan Sathaye, on relief by Rao Bahadur Rudragauda Chenvirgauda Artal, to revert to his appointment as Mamlatdar

In exercise of the powers conferred by the Sea Customs Act, 1878, H E the Governor in Council is pleased, a, under Sec 6 thereof, to appoint for the Port of Bombay Mr S M Edwardes, I C S, Asst to the Collr of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium Bombay, to exercise all the powers conferred, and to perform all the duties imposed, on a Customs Collector, and b, under the proviso to Sec 182 thereof, to limit the powers of the said officer under that section to those indicated in clause b, of the same

H E the Governor in Council is pleased, in supersession of Govt Notification, Judicial Dept, No 231, dated 8th Jan 1896, to appoint, under Sec 7 of the Glanders and Farcy Act 1879, Mr F E Place, M R C V S, M R A S England, of the firm of Messrs. R Scott and Company, Bombay, to be a Veterinary Practitioner for the purposes of the Act for the whole of the area to which the Act has been extended by Govt Notification, Judicial Dept, No 4239, dated the 6th Aug 1888.

Mr C R Roper, I C S, Asst Collr, Dharwar, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgn-Capt J H McDonald, M B, C M, to hold charge of the duties of civil Surgn, Supt, Lunatic Asylum, and Supt, Medical School, Hyderabad, as a temporary measure, vice Surgn Lieut Col W G H Henderson, F R C S, transferred.

Asst Surgn G M Dixon, L M and S, has been appointed to the Medical charge of the Mrs Pascol DeSouza Charitable Dispensary at Uran with effect from the forenoon of 20th June 1898.

Temporary Asst Surgn Pandurang Gopal, G G M C, has been placed on general duty with effect from the forenoon of 20th June 1898.

In supersession of Government Notification, as relates to Surgn Capt B B Grayfoot, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct as follows:—Surg Capt B B Grayfoot, on attaining the rank of Surgn Major, will vacate the Secretaryship to the Surgn Genl with the Govt of Bombay and hold permanently the appointment of Civil Surgn, Kaira, vice Surgn Major J P Barry, M B, and Surgn Capt S H Burnett, M B, C M, is appointed to act as Secy to the Surgn Genl with the Govt of Bombay.

Mr J W P Muir Mackenzie, M R A C, I C S, acting Chief Secy to Govt, Revenue and Financial Depts, is granted privilege leave of absence for twelve days from the 14th July 1898

Asst Surgns J E Bocarro, L M and S, and Krachji Sheriarji Bharucha, L M and S, are promoted from the second and third the first and second class of Asst Surgns, respectively, with effect from the 8th July 1898 and 19th Dec 1897.

VOLUNTEERS CORPS.

Lieut P E Raven, of the Berar Vol Rifles, is transferred to the 2nd Battn B B and C I Ry Vol Rifle Corps with effect from the 1st April 1898.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to promote Mr E Pinhey from acting Suptdg Engr, 3rd class, to Suptdg Engr, 3rd class, temporary rank, and acting Suptdg Engr, 2nd class, vice Mr S Rebsch, proceeded on furlough, with effect from 1st June.

Mr T W DeWinton, Ex Engr, 1st grade, is appointed to hold charge of the Jamrao Canal, 1st Dist, in addition to his own duties, pending the return from privilege leave of Mr F St J Gebbie, Asst Engr, who will then act as Ex Engr of the same district till the return to duty of Mr Hill or until further orders.

Under the operation of Article 720 of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr Playford Reynolds, M Inst C E, Suptdg Engr 2nd class, retires from the service with effect from the 28th July 1898.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BY H. M's HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Appellate Side.

The Hon the Acting Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Mr Partaprai Vajeshanker Mehta, B A, LLB, a Sanad authorizing him to practise as a Pleader in such court or courts of the Ahmedabad Dist as may be assigned to him by the District Judge.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

Northern Division

The following transfers of Mamlatdars are ordered on public grounds:—Rao Saheb Dadajee Sakharam Deshpande from Bhiwndi to Vada in the Thana Dist, Rao Saheb Annajee Ramchandra Pethe from Vada to Bhiwndi in the Thana Dist, but to continue to do duty at Salsette in the same district till relieved by the permanent incumbent or until further orders, and Mr Ramgovind Lalbhai, at present acting as Mamlatdar of Vada, to act as Mamlatdar of Bhiwndi till relieved by the permanent incumbent or until further orders

Central Division.

The following transfers are ordered:—Rao Saheb Ganesh Bapuji Sathe, Mamlatdar of taluka Nevasa in the Ahmednagar Dist, should do duty as Mamlatdar of taluka Karjat in the same district pending further orders, and Rao Saheb Keshao Babaji Shotphalkar, acting Mamlatdar of taluka Karjat in the Ahmednagar District, to act as Mamlatdar of taluka Nevasa in the same district pending further orders

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A CORRESPONDENT of the "New York Times" makes the following criticism between the regular troops of the United States and the Volunteers:—Within the past week the camps here have afforded a good opportunity to compare the Regulars with the Volunteers. The result is that almost every one who has observed the condition and bearing of the two classes of soldiers has come to the conclusion that no aggressive campaign should be attempted with anything less than a Regular army. The Volunteers, even when they are a picked lot of men, as in the 71st New York, are plainly not in condition for hard work in the open field. They have not, in the first place, been selected with that rigour which characterises the enlistment of troops in the Regular army, where nine out of ten applicants are rejected as physically unfit. They are generally under the size of the Regulars, with undeveloped chests and limbs, and totally 'unseasoned' for campaigning. Their drilling, as companies, and in the manual of arms, is equal or superior to that of the Regulars, but even the best State troops, those of Pennsylvania, New York and Massachusetts, know little or nothing of the actual life and duties of the soldier in the field. On the other hand, the Regular troops of the United States are as superior a body of men as could be found in the world. They are athletic, seasoned to every hardship, alert and spirired. Although most of them come directly from cool temperaturesto a tropical sun, the sickness is far less than is usual in an ordinary camp where there is no hard drilling.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following Season Reports for the week ending 5th July were published in yesterday's "Government Gazette".—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 4th July, 15 feet 6 inches against 17 feet 4 inches on same date last year. Kharif sowings and rice transplanting are in progress. Want of water is felt in Johi, Sehwan and Shahbandar. Barani cultivation in Johi is suffering from want of rain. Locusts appeared in Dadu, Johi and Sehwan and caused slight damage to trees in Dadu and Sehwan. The supply fodder is insufficient in Kohistan and Shahbandar. Prices of food-grains are steady.

Shikarpur.—River is going down, being 11 feet 6 inches against 11 feet 7 inches on same date last year. Kharif ploughing and cultivation are in progress. Locusts appeared in seven talukas, but caused no damage. The condition of cattle is good. The supply of fodder is sufficient.

Hyderabad.—Harvesting of rabi crops continues in one taluka. Preparations for kharif crops are progressing in twelve talukas. Locusts appeared in the Moro taluka, but caused no damage. The cattle are in good condition. There is deficiency of water in Dadwah in the talukas of Moro and Naushahro, and in other canals in Tando Alahyar, Hala, Badin and Tando Bago. The price of grain has fallen in the Kandiaro taluka.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Kharif cultivation has been commenced, but the supply of water is generally deficient except in the Begari Canal. Heavy swarms of locusts were observed passing along from several places. The supply of fodder is sufficient. The prices of jowari and wheat have fallen by 10 and 4 chataks respectively: the price of rice has risen by 4 chataks per rupee.

Thar and Parkar.—There was only 1 cent of rain in Ummarkot. Rain is badly wanted is the desert talukas. Canals are flowing. The supply of water is inadequate in Dhora Nara.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 2nd July 1898).—The rainfall during the week was maximum 26 cents at Parantij, minimum 2 cents at Dholka. Sowing of bajri is in progress. More rain is wanted for seedlings. The supply of fodder is sufficient and the agricultural stock are in good condition. The price of jowari is 16 seers 40 tolas, of bajri 15 seers, of wheat 10 sees 40 tolas, and of rice, second sort, 8 seers per rupee.

Panch Mahals.—There was rain during the week: maximum 48 cents at Godhra, minimum 2 cents at Dohad. More rain is urgently needed. Sowing operations are progressing. The agricultural stock are in good condition. The fodder supply is ample. Prices are stationary.

Kaira—(For week ending 4th July 1898).—The rainfall during the week was maximum 18 cents at Borsad, minimum 2 cents at Anand. More rain is required in the whole of the district. Sowing of kodra, bajri and rice is in progress. The supply of fodder is sufficient. The agricultural stock are healthy. The average price of bajri is 16 seers, of wheat 10 seers and of rice 9 seers per rupee.

Broach.—The rainfall during the week was maximum 34 cents at Anklesvar, minimum 5 cents at Hansot. Sowing operations continue. The condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock is good.

Nasik.—The rainfall at Nasik was 23 cents. More rain is wanted almost everywhere. Sowing operations are in progress. Land is being prepared for kharif crops. The supply of fodder is sufficient. The agricultural stock are in good condition. There is no marked variation in prices.

Colaba—(Bombay).—Rain daily: total of week 3·20 inches: total to date 28·34, being 3·13 above average. Abnormal temperature 1° cool on 29th, 1st, 2nd and 3rd, 2° cool on 30th, 1° warm on 4th, and temperature normal on 5th. Vapour in air normal from 29th to 2nd and excessive from 3rd to 5th. Wind normal from 29th to 2nd; abnormal wind northerly from 3rd to 5th.

Thana.—The rainfall during the week at Thana was 4 inches 18 cents, and in the district maximum 6 inches 6 cents at Shahapur, minimum 1 inch 55 cents at Dahanu. Sowing of kharif and varkas crops has been completed. Transplantation of crops has been commenced. The condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock is good. The prices of rice, second sort, in seers per rupee are 8¾ at Murbad, 10 1-2 at Mahim, 10 at Dahanu, Umbargaon, Kalyan and Bassein, 9 1-2 at Thana and Mokhada, 8 1-4 at Vada, 8 at Shahapur and 7 3-4 at Bhiwndi.

Kolaba.—There was rain throughout the district: maximum 12 inches 13 cents at Mangaon, minimum 4 inches 59 cents at Uran. Rice seedlings are in good condition. Transplantation has been commenced. The price of rice at Alibag is 9 seers 33 tolas per rupee. The supply of fodder is sufficient. The agricultural stock are healthy.

Ratnagiri.—There was seasonable rain everywhere: maximum 12 inches 70 cents at Khed, minimum 5 inches 14 cents at Vengurla. Sowing operations have been almost completed. Transplantation is in progress. The cattle are in good condition. The prices of food-grains are stationary.

Poona.—The rainfall during the week was 18 cents at Poona, 69 cents at Junnar, 50 cents at Indapur, 13 cents at Khed 45 cents at Purandhar, 8 cents at Bhimthadi, 69 cents at Maval, 51 cents at petha A'mbegaon, 1 inch 44 cents at petha Mulshi and 13 cents at petha Dhond. More rain is wanted throughout the district. In some portions of Malwa, bajri, rice, wari and sava have been sown and young shoots have begun to come out; in some places these seedlings are withering for want of rain and in others they are fair. In some of the Deshi tracts the kharif crops have been sown, but their young shoots are fading for want of rain; and in others lands have been ploughed, but the sowing of kharif crops is delayed owing to absence of rain. The condition of cattle is good and the supply of fodder is sufficient. The average price of jowwari in the Indiapur taluka rose during the week, but elsewhere it was stationary. The district average price of jowari is 30 lbs., of bajri 27 lbs. and of wheat 18 lbs. per rupee.

Ahmednagar.—There was moderate rain in three talukas: maximum 2 inches 40 cents at Shevgaon, minimum 9 cents at Samgamner. Sowing operations are in progress in some places, but they have been retarted in others. The supply of fodder is sufficient. The agricultural stock are healthy. The average price of the principal food-grain is 16 seers per rupee.

Sholapur.—The rainfall during the week was 2 inches 92 cents at Sholapur, 92 cents at Barsi, 1 inch 70 cents at Madha, 32 cents at Karmala, 4 inches 44 cents at Pandharpur 2 inches 98 cents at Sangola and 88 cents at Malsiras. More rain is wanted throughout the district. Sowing of kharif crops has been commenced wherever there is sufficient moisture in all talukas except Barsi. The supply of fodder is sufficient. The agricultural stock are in good condition. There is a slight fall in the price of jowari in Sholapur, Barsi, Karmala, Pandharpur, and Sangola and rise in Malsiras. The price of Sholapur Jowari is 16 seers 15 chataks per rupee.

Satara.—The rainfall was at Satara 1 inch 59 cents and in the district maximum 3 inches 78 cents at Javli, minimum 21 cents at Khatav. There was no rain at Man. More rain is wanted in the eastern talukas and Khandala. Sowing operations continue. The agricultural stock are in good condition.

Bijapur.—There was slight rain in all talukas; maximum 1 inch 13 cents at Indi, minimum 17 cents at Badami. Sowing of kharif crops has been commenced in some places in the Indi taluka; elsewhere it is retarded for want of sufficient rain. Preparation of land for the rabi season has been commenced in the Sindgi taluka. Young seedlings are being eaten by insects in the Bijapur taluka. In some places crops are withering for want of sufficient moisture. Heavy rain is urgently needed everywhere. The fodder supply is sufficient. The agricultural stock are in good codition. The average price of food-grains is 20 seers 3 chataks per rupee.

Belgaum.—There was slight rain during the week throughout the district except at Athni and Murgod: the fall measured 3 inches 65 cents at Chandgad, 2 inches 70 cents at Khanapur and below 1 inch elsewhere. More rain is needed. The young crops are flourishing. Sowing of other crops is retarded for want of rain. The supplies of fodder and water are sufficient. The condition of artizans and labourers and of cattle is satisfactory.

Dharwar.—There was rain during the week, varying from 70 cents at Ron to 13 cents at Dharwar, Hubli and Kod. There was no rain at Nargund. More rain is wanted at Gadag, Ron, Hangal and Kod. Sowing operations have been commenced in the black soil talukas. The condition of standing kharif crops is good in the Mallad talukas. The agricultural stock are healthy. The supply of fodder is sufficient. The price of jowari is 18 seers 6 chataks per rupee.

Kanara.—There was rain throughout the district: maximum 5 inches 59 cents at Ankola, minimum 83 cents at Haliyal. Sowing operations continue and weeding has been commenced. The young plants are thriving. The agricultural stock are in good condition.

Rajkot.—The rainfall during the week was 2 cents. Soil cultivation and sowing opearations are progressing. The average prices of wheat, bajri, jowari, and gram are 12 seers 5 tolas, 12 seers 60 tolas, 14 seers 65 tolas and 13 seers 20 tolas respectively per rupee.

Wadhwan.—There was no rain during the week. Rain is urgently required. Sowing of kharif crops is in progress. Bajri sells at 14 and jowari at 16 seers per rupee.

Baroda.—There was 9 cents of rain during the week. Ploughing operations continue in the Navsari, Kadi, and Amreli divisions. Sowing of kharif crops continues in the Baroda, Navsari and Kadi divisions. The agricultural stock are in fair condition. The price of bajri is 30, of wheat 19, of superior rice 14, and of inferior rice 20 pounds per British rupee.

Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Asthma.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Bronchitis.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Lung Troubles.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Night Coughs.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Influenza.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Sure Remedy.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Safe and Reliable.
Trade Mark—Lion, Net, and Mouse.
Established 1824, Sold by Chemists throughout the world.
In bottles, 1s. 1 1-2d. and upwards.

Rowland's Macassar Oil prevents the hair falling off or turning grey, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. It is the best Brilliantine, contains no mineral ingredients, can be had in a golden colour for fair hair, and is most exquisitely perfumed. Sold by Chemists and Drug Stores. Avoid spurious imitations, and buy none but Rowlands.

MRS. EVERARD COTES.

(SARA JEANNETTE DUNCAN.)

Mrs. Everard Cotes, whose new book, "A Voyage of Consolation," has just been published by Messrs. Methuen and Co., is a writer whose books are almost equally popular with English, American and Anglo-Indian readers. In the few years that she has been before the public the humorous vein and crisp tone of her varied literary work has won her a special niche among the women writers of the day.

Mrs. Cotes is a Canadian, having been born in Brantford, Ontario. Her father, Mr. Charles Duncan, a Scotchman from Fifeshire, went to Canada as a young man, and became one of the business pioneers of what is now the flourishing manufacturing city of Brantford which has been his permanent home, and where he has occupied various positions of responsibility among his fellow citizens.

Mrs. Cotes was educated partly at Brantford and partly at Toronto, and passed through the usual curriculum. The pleasure she took in school-girl attempts at composition led to her writing verses and essays which when sent to various publications, met the usual fate of literary ambition at that age. As however, in course of time, these were occasionally accepted, the desire to write grew upon her. Being the eldest of a large family, her father wisely encouraged her wish to be independent, and to make herself a career in a line which proved more and more congenial.

It was probably due to her surroundings in an energetic go-ahead colony that something of adventurous enterprise should have mingled with her entrance upon the path of journalism, and to the recognised freedom of American girlhood that her friends should have made no serious objection when she arranged to go to the New Orleans Centennial Exhibition as correspondent for some daily papers. Above the natural pleasure of enthusiastic youth was the ambition to succeed. The ardent desire to gain knowledge of the world and literary experience generally led her to profit by every incident of travel, and to cultivate the faculty of keen observation of her surroundings, which is so strongly in evidence in all her Writings.

The New Orleans letters having been approved she was encouraged to continue journalistic work. Before long the contribution of a few casual articles to the Washingtom Post led to an offer of a position on the staff of this leading democratic paper of the south. The offer was accepted. At the age of twenty Miss Duncan went to Washington, and occupied the unusual position, for one so young, of being on an editorial footing on the staff of a daily paper. Her work consisted of book reviews, papers on special subjects, and occasional leading articles. From Washington Miss Duncan went to Toronto, to join the staff of the Toronto, Globe, contributing at the same time to the Toronto Week, the organ of Professor Goldwin Smith, to whose kindly encouragement she was much indebted.

The love of travel, and the desire to go further a field, so early developed in the young writer, inspired her with a wish to see something of French Canadian life. This led to an appointment on the staff of the Montreal Star and an interesting season in the city of winter carnival. The Canadian Pacific Line having just been opened, made it for the first time possible to go round the world under the British flag, which was probably the picturesque fact which led Miss Duncan to undertake the journey, embodied later in the amusing pages of "A Social Departure." A young lady of similar tastes and pursuits was asked to go with her. Both arranged to send home articles retailing their experiences, and, armed with letters of introduction to be presented at various centres on their way, the two girls set out alone on their adventurous journey.

It was when in Calcutta, during this tour in the middle of the cold weather season, that Miss Duncan met, and shortly afterwards became engaged to Mr. Edward Cotes, M.A., of Oxford, who then occupied a post in the scientific service of the Government of India.

The series of letters arranged for in America having been completed, Miss Duncan, while in London, went to the editor of the Ladies' Pictorial and offered to convert her round the world-experiences into a serial story, to be entitled "A Social Departure." To this gentleman's prescient understanding of the certain success of such a book of travel, as well as to his suggestion—that the companion should be transformed into an English girl—which resulted in the introduction of the engaging Orthodocia—was due the compiling of a book from letters written for publication on the spot they described, which is so brimming over with a fresh enthusiasm and youthful vivacity, that it took the English public at once, and remains one of the most popular of Mrs. Everard Cotes' varied writings.

A "Social Departure" was followed by "An American Girl in London." This book reflected the gay impressions of the time she had just spent in London, made more piquant by the American turn, which she imparted to her description of her presentation at St. James, and the other usual incidents of a London season. The fact that Miss Duncan assumed the character of an American in this book has often led people to infer that she was born under the Stars and Stripes, but as a matter of fact her knowledge of American life is entirely derived from observation The book was generally acknowledged as even cleverer than the foregoing work, and some chapters, notably those descriptive of country life, are written with an artistic finish that is wanting in the more journalistic style of the earlier book.

In less than two years after her brief visit to Calcutta, Miss Duncan returned to be married. The early experiences of life in Bengal have found permanent form in "The Simple Adventures of a Memsahib." Vernors's Aunt," written for the Idler, followed next. It is a series of sketches of camp life in India, as retailed in the experiences of a provincial maiden lady. From a literary point of view it ranks lowest among Mrs. Cotes' books. "The Story of Sonny Sahib," contributed to The Youth's Companion, was sent in competition for a prize offered by this paper. It failed to win the prize, but was accepted and published. It was written in its original form in three weeks, and is considered by many to be one of the most charming stories from this writer's pen. It was suggested to her by an old ayah, who had been through the Mutiny, and used to weep as she described how children had been killed before her eyes in that terrible time.

"A Daughter of To-day" was Mrs. Cotes first attempt at serious fiction. It is a study of a temperament warped by the intensity of modern feminine egotism, and placed among what must be considered mainly as the unattractive Bohemian surroundings of struggling artistic and journalistic aspirants to fame.

After a short visit to Europe, Mrs. Cotes returned to India and wrote that further proof of her versatility "His Honour and a Lady" a novel based on the official life of Calcutta. This appeared serially in the "Pall Mall Magazine." In "A Voyage of Consolation," just published, the author has been induced to return to the lightly homorous style which made the success of "An American Girl in London," of which it is a sequel. A second visit to Europe, made in precisely the flying American style, was utilised to collect the material.

Early in 1894, Mr. and Mrs. Everard Cotes left India with the intention of not returning, as the former had decided to sever his connection with Government service for the more congenial pursuit of journalism. Later in the same year, however, when in London, the offer of the editorship of a leading Calcutta newspaper was made him. He accepted it, and with his wife returned to take up a position which he held for over two years. The trying climate and arduous work finally led him to resign it in favour of journalistic correspondence which admitted of prolonged residence in Simla. During this first year in the hills, Mrs. Cotes wrote the greater part of a second novel of Calcutta life which is now just completed. The scene is laid in the less conventional grades of Anglo-Indian life, and gives entirely different aspects of it from those described in "His Honour and a Lady."

In person Mrs. Cotes is tall and slight, with dark hair and grey eyes. The prevailing expression of her mobile face betrays the dominant sense of humour which is the key to her literary success. The observant eye, quick repartee, and often racy speech are equally characteristic. The frequent amused smile seems to show a kindly indulgence for, and pleasure in the trivalities of life, while a general carelessness in dress betrays the Bohemian temperament. Her work is her greatest pleasure, and she makes everything subordinate to the fulfilment of the task she has undertaken, Most of her writing is the result of a steady, daily application. She is satisfied with an average of three or four hundred words a day but the are carefully thought out and she seldom makes any further correction when the day's work is done.

Both Mrs. Cotes and her husband are familiar figures in Calcutta and Simla society. Mrs. Cotes enters keenly into various forms of outdoor exercise, rides cycles and thoroughly enjoys life for its own sake wherever it leads her.—"Home Paper."

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CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, June 17.

Arthur A. Chase having returned from his matches at Berlin against Bonhours, has once more essayed a road record under the new conditions stipulating that the ride shall be unassisted by pacemakers. As he himself is the holder of the fifty miles record for single machines—2 hrs. 7 min. 8 secs.—under these conditions, he on this occasion joined forces with his brother, F. W. Chase, on a tandem, and the pair handsomely beat the single time, doing 2 hrs, 2 min. 25 secs. Unpaced, a tandem should, of course, shew better results than a single, as there is the windage of one man and the driving power of two. Both for single and trandem records Chase used Dunlop tyres.

A hundred miles race at St. Albans last Saturday, proved unusually interesting as long-distance events go. It was only a members' event, promoted by the North Road C.C., and the high wind made the times insignificant, but the special feature of the race was the evenness of the quality of the men, and their continued efforts to establish a decent lead. Three of them at one time or other led the field by a lap or more, but each in turn had to come back to his rivals, and the unusual spectacle of the leaders being bunched after doing more than eighty miles was the result. In the final tug-of-war in the 92nd mile, the ultimate winner, Mr. H. Wingrave, on gaining a lap was secure of victory, and won as he liked. A race among nearly equal men, though not renowned, and riding far below record pace, really provides a more exciting spectacle than the runaway win of a crack among relative duffers.

"Gallery play" of the worst description is habitually indulged in by reckless riders on the Ripley Road, who make a habit of sprinting through th villages at either end of the favourite ten miles stretch from Ditton to Ripley. The places are most unsuitable for speed developments, and are usually densely thronged with cyclists and other road users; but all the same there is a class of rider that cannot resist the temptation to scorch even under such unsuitable conditions. The magistrates of the district are also known for their severity against cyclists, so that on all scores one would have imagined Ditton the worst place in the world to hurry through. Yet a tandem pair bustled along the other day and knocked a small child over, and the price they have had to pay for such carelessness is the fullest penalty attached by the law to furious driving, namely, five pounds each. Not only the steerer, but the rear man had to pay as well.

The man who was surprised at being fined for runninig down a cyclist, that he declared he would no longer drive to market, but take the train or walk, has a counterpart in the West of England, where a fine specimen of the genius "road-hog" has been captured and treated to a wholesale dose of the law. The driver of a trap allowed no room for a cyclist to pass, but kept to his wrong side, bored the rider into the curb, and injured both the bicycle and the man, who was knocked off it. The miscreant then drove off leaving his victim disabled, and called out as he left, "Serve you right, you ought to have been killed!" This abuser of the highway has fortunately, been brought to book, and caused to pay the full amonnt of damage that he did.

One of the most difficult things to adjust on a cycle is the tension of the leather of the saddle. The springs and clip on the L. pin are sometimes difficult to fix securely, but the adjusting nut of the leather itself is usually tucked away in a small space under the very nose of the saddle peak, and is also generally rusted or choked when the time arrives for its manipulation. In addition to this the drawing up of the leather so contrived is almost wholly central, whereas the top of saddle depresses through wear in the side portion of the rear-part. It is on these accounts that a new system of adjusting saddle tension, recently devised, with three set screws at the back instead of a single one at the peak, should prove a boon to riders whose saddles lag after long use.

Sheen House, Richmond, is the metropolitan home of polo on cycles, and occasionally competitions of an exciting character take place there. The riders do not follow the example of the American team of tricksters, who use their own wheels as weapons for driving the ball to and fro, but employ special clubs about three feet long, with which the ball—a heavy one made of wood, is smitten, either forward, backward, or between the wheels. The sport is not so risky as it looks, but in any event compels a rigid adherence to simple rules to avoid collisions, and the machines ridden are usually of a strong-typed and low-geared, There was an exhibition of the game in the intervals of a race-meeting on this track, last week, when the United Hospital beat the London B.C. in a set of team races by a narrow margin of a couple of points only.

The leading professional riders in this country were all up at Newcastle at the week end, and there was no important metropolitan race-meeting. In the north country meeting, Chinn continued his series of victories by scoting in the mile scratch race. Betts, as usual, had a cut at the record for the locality, doing a mile in 1 min. 56 1-5th secs., a second to the bad, although this deficiency was more than accounted for by a hitch in the pacing, and R. Palmer, in another exhibition mile, contributed a substantial addition to the North of England record for an hour, but his 27 miles 583 yards is not up to world-beating form.

A cycling gymkhana—or, as the festivity is now more shortly known—a cycling fete, was held in Kensington on Saturday last, and fashionably patronized. These events have largely outgrown their early silliness, when egg-and-spoon races were the order of the day, and bill-posting races were considered good sport. In fact the skill-needing competitions are of a high order in a modern fete, almost rising to the level of trick-riding. One of them in particular, is very difficult, though it may sound easy, and that is to steer in and out of a row of ninepins placed in a straight line at a distance of only nine inches apart. Such competitions argue the possession of a complete mastery of steering that must be a valuable acquisition to any rider.

A glance at the recent successes on Dunlop tyres in the Antipodes shews that all the important events have been secured by the riders of this famous tyre. At Perth, W.A., the three miles International scratch race, the Perth wheel race, and the five miles International scratch race have been secured by Ken Lewis, C. Morrison, and M. Porta respectively. G. Sutherland won the two miles Druids wheel race, and the one mile provincial champion-ship of Wellington; while T. Relph beat the five miles Australasian record at Sydney.

One of the most serious accidents that can befall a cyclist is the sudden parting company of the tyre from the run. In the fastening of the Dunlop tyre this has been carefully and effectually guarded against, and although the tyre is the most simple to detach, yet when placed in its proper position cannot possibly blow off, neither can it leave the rim under any circumstances.

The 100 kilometres paced match between those two racing cracks, Cordang and Huret, was decided in Paris on the 12th inst. Cordang, mounted on Dunlop tyres, and ably paced by the famous Dunlop pacing teams, not only succeeded in defeating his opponent by nine laps, but established new French records from 10 to 100 kilometres inclusive.

A series of 50 high-class lantern slides can be obtained on loan by clubs, &c, from the Dunlop Pneumatic Tyre Co., Ltd. These slides, which include views of well-known cyling resorts, important racing scenes, general cycling snap-shots, recent portraits of well-known racing men, views of London, New York and other cities, &c &c., will be forwarded free of cost to any club which would like to use them for entertainments, &c, Applications should be forwarded to the London depot of the Company, 160, Clerkenwell Road, E.C.

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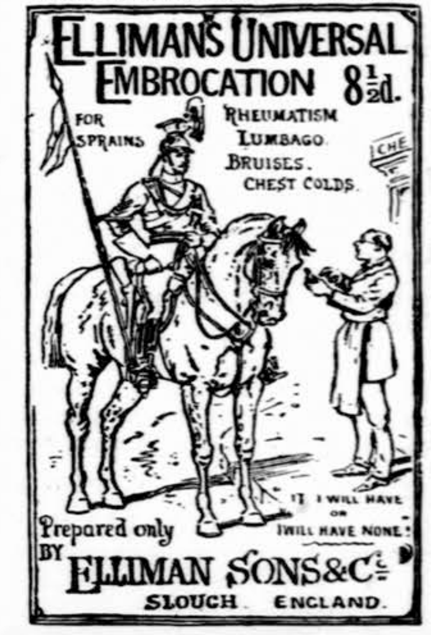
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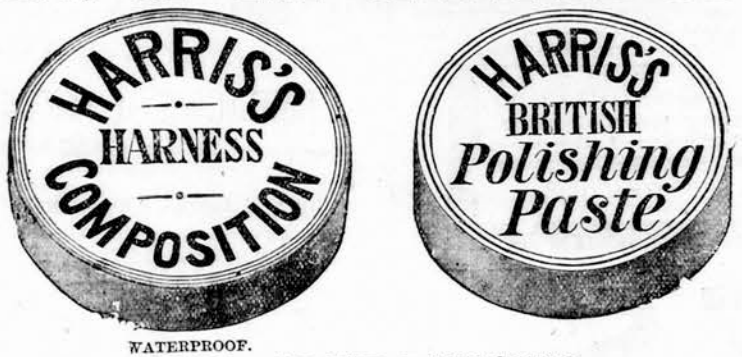
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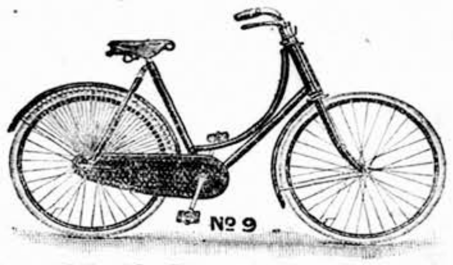

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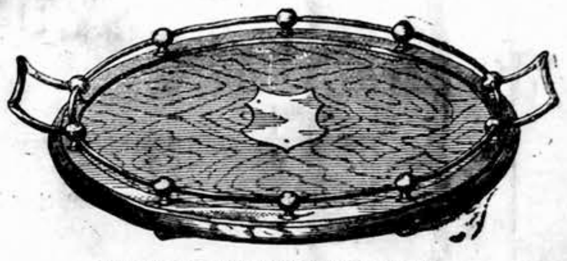

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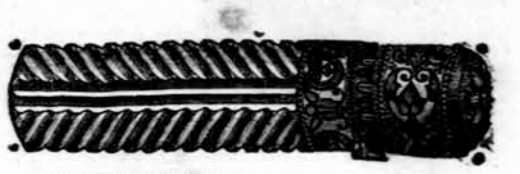

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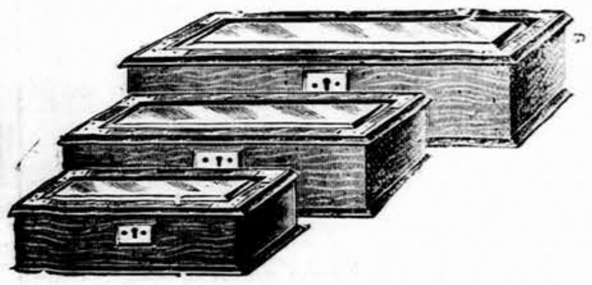

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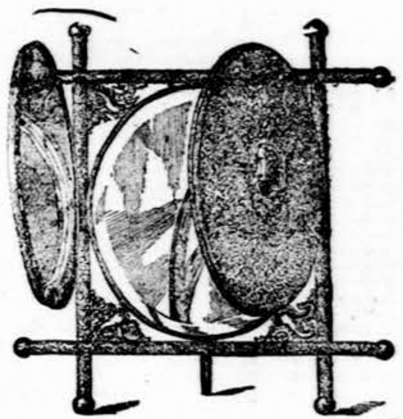

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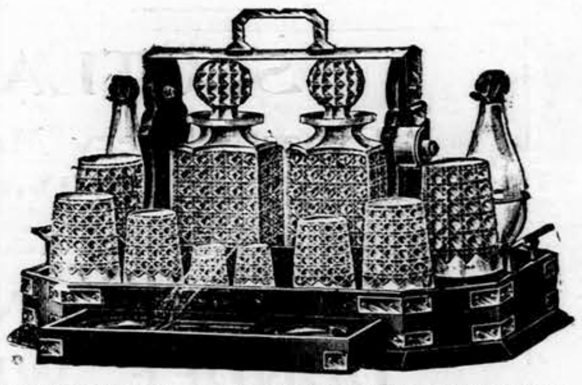

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